

statesman. This, according to his advisers, will be a note, coming from a Frenchman, and a French leader of such unique prominence, that will go far in re-establishing the "romance between America and France. Such was the aim of his address last night.

In part he said:

"Once upon a time, 1000 years ago, in an Indian village, there came an old Buddhist, and he told the villagers he was going to preach the good word, and they were glad to have him do so. He told them he would teach them how to be good and love each other, which in that time was very difficult undertaking. So they assembled there, and there, under a tree, at that moment, as the old man was going to open his mouth there came a bird—a beautiful bird—who sat on one of the highest branches, and there the bird began to sing and sing and sing. He sang for a long time, and the birds he sang the more robust they all were. It was then that they understood what he meant. And when he went the old monk got up and said, 'Good-by, gentlemen, the sermon has been preached.'

Many Birds Today

I fall very much like the old monk. It seems to me as if some of us are sitting under a very beautiful tree, with beautiful foliage, and certainly there are a great many birds. I know it not by the singing, but by the flapping of the wings.

I must thank you for the really wonderful welcome which I have met in this country, which is most marvelous, since only no more than 57 years ago I came fresh from the imperial jails of Napoleon III to find there was another way of living, and a much better way.

And now, like the pupil who comes back to his teacher who has gained experience, I come back, and it is a different come back with changed ideas. I want to express my thanks for the good practical education that I received. I heard that there have been bad words for France. I did not like that at all. At the same time, there came people and hard critics, one a very distinguished Englishman, and I said well, if England misjudges France and the Americans misjudge France, for we are not alone, then I had better go and see what is the matter. And I left without really knowing whether I was going to plead against you or defend you.

I have not been here a very long time, but I have been long enough to think that I am not going to have much trouble in establishing the basis of common thought, a very important matter. I also heard that I was not desired. But I dare anyone to tell me that I have a personal end in this trip from France to America, and that I pursue any design, political, personal or of any kind.

What He Wants of America

Now, I am not going to ask you for money. You have too much of it. I want something much more than that, much more than your heart and soul. I want that thing that we call in France the thing that cannot be weighed in human skins, a little thing, which is a kind of kin feeling of one human being toward another. That may exist and does exist between such nations as ours, and that is what I want.

I don't come to make you take any decision or try to have any influence over your political men to come to any decision or plan whatever. None of this. I am not an official, have no mission, and am glad of it, and I don't think I have any right to influence any American decision whatever. I come here with this idea: That the explanations that I am giving to you may change your minds if you have been thinking in a different way, and hoping that they will change your hearts, as France's heart has been changed toward America. I have some friends in America to bring and I think it is worthy of you and of me that we exchange them in this most democratic way.

We have been in the midst of a great

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Bank Officers Association: Concert by Gallo's Symphony Band, Symphony Hall, 8.

Boston City Planning Board: Conference, with address by Flavel Shurtleff, secretary National City Planning Conference, Franklin, Lyon Hall, 8.

Lowell Institutes: First of a series of eight lectures on "The Revolt Against Darwinism," Edwin Grant Conklin, Ph. D., Sc. D., 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: "Awakened India," by A. H. Clark, 6; concert by trio from New England Conservatory of Music, 6 to 9.

Boston Council of Girl Scouts: Bazaar, Kensington Building, Boylston and Exeter streets, until 8.

Industrial School for Crippled Children: Bazaar, Copley Plaza, until 6.

Boston Typewriter Trade: First fall meeting and dinner, Boston City Club, 6.

North Bennet Street Industrial School: Exhibition and sale, until 6.

Rebekah Assembly: Bazaar, Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, until 6.

Woburn: "Theater

Hollis—"He Who Gets Slapped," 8:15.

Kettie's—Vaudville, 8.

Majestic—Vaudville, 8.

Selwyn—"It's a Boy," 8:15.

St. James—"Meaneest Man in the World," 8:15.

Tremont—"Captain Applejack," 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Music: Fine Arts Theater—"The Beggar's Opera," 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Organ recital by Homer Humphrey, 8:15.

Edward W. Kinsley Post, G. A. R.: Fifty-third anniversary dinner, Ford Hall, 6.

Radio: WGI (Medford Hillside)—7, "Toomai of the Elephants"; a jungle story by Rudyard Kipling, read by W. B. Barrow Jr.; concert, Fred A. Blomquist, tenor, Gertrude Gibson, pianist; "A Message to the Parents on the School Movement from the Governor of Massachusetts" by Mrs. Channing H. Cox, honorary commissioner, Girl Scouts of Massachusetts; "Money—Its Use and Abuse," E. B. Carney.

WJZ (Newark)—7, "Animal Stories," Florence Vincent Smith; 9, Concert, Premier Male Quartet, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WNAC (Boston)—8:30, Concert, Boston Institutional Trio.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—8:30, Concert, Mrs. George Hoffman, soprano; Mrs. Halfdau Lee, accompanist; Robert Steel, baritone; selections by KDKA orchestra.

KYW (Chicago)—8, Musical and literary program.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

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crisis. I say the greatest crisis in long this crisis is going to last, and whether it won't grow at some time worse than it is now. Why should peace be hard up to live? Why cannot we find common means for preserving peace? I must say that this war was fought about in the sequence of events, and now that it is over we must do something to preserve the peace.

Doesn't Want Another Invasion

Let me explain to you the feelings that I find in my heart. When after seeing two invasions in one lifetime, two invasions of France, devastations of every kind, is it strange if I do not want to see another? You may call me imperialistic, but I do not accept the imperialistic.

Now, I don't come to America to abuse the Germans or anybody. I am charged with militarism, but I believe I have a right to bring the facts before you, and it is a fact that Belgium was violated by one of the two great powers.

Now, I speak of the League of Nations. That is not very encouraging for the future, and those who ask me to make arrangements with Germany, I make answer to them, "What is worth that signature?" "What is worth that paper?" There may be some bankers among you here. Suppose a man fails to pay his check. What can he do? He can't trust his brother? It is not likely.

There were some worse things, and I have to mention them so that you will understand the case. Now, I don't mean to pursue any hatred forever against them. Not at all. They have been a great Nation, and they will be a great Nation again. I am not opposed to their rights, but I don't think they don't deserve them. Now, the violation of oaths, the violation of signatures.

Now, if I speak of all this, it is because you must understand what is in this feeling that we may be asked to entertain toward Germany. There are no differences exclusively between the French and the Germans. They are differentiated between Germany and the Americans, and the French and the Americans misjudge France. For we have to do, I had better go and see what is in the world.

Terms of the Armistice

The war pursued its way, and you know how it ended. We came to the armistice. Here I want some of your attention, because it is a very important point, and in fact something like a revolution in revolution. The first point is that the United States had a very general and noble idea, an idea that before the war was over we should all say what we had made war for and what we wanted, so that nobody could attempt after the war was over to ask for more than what I thought of before. And President Wilson came with his principles. So we all agreed, and we have all agreed, that the Fourteen Points, and from that time the world live in good faith. They live on the idea that a signature and an engagement is a signature and an engagement.

And a man who doesn't believe you to what to do, I will leave it to you what to do.

Turks Lay Claim to 1913 Frontiers at Peace Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

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British Government.

Neither does Signor Mussolini, Premier of Italy, show the same enthusiasm for them that has been manifested by previous Italian governments and there are indications that Europe may not expect a conference every few weeks from this time on.

Points to Germany's Position

Now, my friends, what is to be done? You see where Germany is now. Germany began by not executing the conditions of the treaty, I am sorry to say; that the powers under the president of England accepted it, and we gave up all that we had gained by the Treaty, most of it.

Do you know that they are manufacturing cannons by the hundreds that they are making machinery everywhere. The German taxpayer pays, I think, \$13, let's say, \$14—the French \$43. There is a line in the treaty that the Germans must pay as much as the Allies and all the rest. And what are they preparing? I tell you plainly, as I told Lloyd George before the war, they are preparing war again.

I say that General Ludendorff and Hindenburg are preparing war, civil war, to crush the German democracy, that can never happen while the Prussians die after Jena, with 50,000 men, they brought Napoleon down? Now, it is the same game. It is written. Nobody can deny it.

And now I must tell you what I want. I do not want to bring any friction between you and my country. I do not want you to do something that would put the civilization in danger in circumstances that might be worse than before. We have been guaranteed a good frontier. England promised it. We haven't received it. Lloyd George said that America had made the same promise and had also not kept it, so he wasn't blame exclusively. I respectfully ask leave to tell him he is grossly mistaken.

Of course, England went to war for English reasons, and America for American reasons. It was their duty to do that. But they had to interfere with other countries, and they had to measure it, and if you were long to come I know very well that you thought that you might be mixed up in European affairs more than you wanted to, and that it might bring complications which you wanted to avoid.

The fact is that England has always—I don't blame her—has always endeavored to be the balancing power, preventing any other country from becoming so strong that it might exert too much power.

Every country makes mistakes, we all make mistakes; it is a human trait. But we have to learn from our mistakes. And we should learn the lesson of the war and seek in some way to avoid some of the mistakes in the future.

Executing the Contract

You left after the contract was finished and you said execute it as you may. Well, now, let us see, because I am coming to the point. Yes, the execution—I do not blame you for having the thought that it was better, that you could not do it, and you could not complain. I claim for no price, I claim for no protection, I claim right. And you were wrong in that you left without any proposal whatever. When people have been mixing their blood,

I am not speaking of the goods of the world—but their own blood on the field of battle, they have no right to leave, if there is a difference, without trying to adjust that difference.

You broke all the organs of economic solidarity. I mean to say the circumstances were that there seemed to be a great market opened in Germany, mainly in Russia, and France handicapped. She has 20,000 factories destroyed. Think of that. Of course, we must do something to preserve the peace.

Today everyone speaks to us of our solidarity with Germany. It is perfectly true, but France, if they are solid with Germany, we will receive from her what belongs to us and it will be half of what she has lost. I will say a word about that question in a moment, but I speak of now, simply to say that we are not people who deny our debts. We contracted an arrangement to pay you 20,000,000 francs a year. We have done it thus far. We will pay you.

We are the ones that have suffered most, cruelly suffered. We are the ones that have lost more men. But we showed our power of action, and we showed the vitality of the people. That cannot be recorded for long time. We have lost, we had. The Germans have lost, what happened? In these years there has been taken from Germany 50 per cent of their debts toward us under the pressure of England. Now, you Americans are fair-minded. You have got a great deal of business, private and public, at home. You are quite excusable if you make mistakes, but you should take the trouble to inquire before you pass severe judgment upon us.

Says France Liberated Europe

We are the very ones who liberated Europe. How could we want to dominate after we have liberated Europe? I am afraid of militarism. Military and naval classes get very often mixed up. I am not very sure that you haven't got a touch of economic imperialism. You indeed showed a touch of economic imperialism when you left us after the war was over directly. You have the best resources in the world—England.

Nevertheless, you thought it might be good to insure yourself on your frontiers. But I notice that you, having good frontiers, when we have the worst in the world on the German side, you got an additional guarantee by suppressing the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and England got a guarantee by leaving the German fleet sink in Scapa Flow.

If you take it, then you will see a great emotion among the people, liberty—liberation. If you don't, the prospect is dark and dreary. But you may be sure that we won't fall into it before we have done our best to try to avoid it.

Never Again

Now, if I speak of all this, it is because you must understand what is in this feeling that we may be asked to entertain toward Germany. There are no differences exclusively between the French and the Germans. They are differentiated between Germany and the Americans, and the French and the Americans misjudge France. For we have to do, I had better go and see what is in the world.

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The fact is that England has always—I don't blame her—has always

endeavored to be the balancing power, preventing any other country from becoming so strong that it might exert too much power.

Every country makes mistakes, we all make mistakes; it is a human trait. But we have to learn from our mistakes. It is not right to live happy, contented and wealthy. America, if you know that much of the rest of the world is suffering, that some of it is covered with blood, with want and with pestilence.

If you could have faith and simply

say let us establish plant of what is to be done and when

COAL ABUNDANCE FACTOR IN CAUSING OVER-PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

depletion. Furthermore, transportation for their coal is guaranteed.

Transportation in times of high seasonal demand has been usually the limiting factor in output. There are no cars enough to go round. In the fall, when all America annually scrambles overnight to lay in coal for winter, there is an annual car shortage. If demand had been spread evenly through the year the cars could have handled it. As it is they cannot. But by law a pro rata supply of "empties" is guaranteed to all mines opened, and whether the railroad serving a coal district is heavily overburdened or not, the law requires it to run a siding to the new mine of every John Smith.

The opening of John Smith & Neighbors new mine means less cars for everybody else. It means less work for all the other miners. But it means only a little less rail dilation, and only enough to cause Mr. Smith to consider the matter for a moment. His mine is sure to have as much working time as any of the others, other things being equal.

The law of supply and demand in other industries soon squeezes out the "water" of an inflated system, and leaves the field to efficient companies, which in this case would, of course, be those mines working all year round. But in mining, at this point, an entirely new set of forces comes into play. These forces serve to keep Mr. Smith & Neighbors in the great coal mining game, once they have entered.

Factor of "Spot" Coal

It has been easy to bring together capital, transport and coal—the essentials for development. Better still, every so often there are periods of high prices. High prices are recurrent. They do not last. Still they come, and will continue to come as long as American railroads are unable to deliver a year's supply of coal overnight, with the first cold snap.

America uses just so much coal, the total demand is highly inelastic. Most of the coal produced—about 75 per cent—is under loose delivery contracts at fixed prices. The other 25 per cent, or "spot" coal (in which will be found Mr. Smith's output) is on the market for whatever it can get. The moment that anything interferes with the delicate mechanism of production and demand, there is a sudden and energetic call from a thousand iron-tongued manufacturers for coal, at once, immediately, at any price. "Spot" coal at this juncture is free from entangling contracts. Many a business man who thought his supplies safeguarded finds even contract deliveries curtailed. Railroads are swamped. The two factors of rigid demand and the sudden contraction of "spot" tonnage interact in their effects. In the summer of 1920, for example, a slight maladjustment in needs and monetary supply brought about a skyrocket ascent of "spot" prices.

No possible tonnage of the railroads at this time could carry the output asked for. But Mr. Smith (lucky chap!) is sure of a pro rata share of what tonnage there is, and equal share in profits.

This is the stimulus of brief high prices inflates the market. The condition has grown worse since 1915; capacity output has increased from about \$75,000,000 to \$90,000,000, while demand has not come anywhere near keeping pace. Mines were probably never more overdeveloped yet western coal fields have barely been scratched.

Committed to Project

Let us follow the adventures of Mr. Smith. The bait of brief high prices has lured him with thousands of others into the field. Once entered, once definitely committed by the outlay of money and equipment to coal production, he is hooked. Powerful forces cause him to keep on developing and opening new mines.

Either for speculative purposes or to overreach competitors, he has probably taken more acres of coal than are needed for immediate development. These must be paid for in cash. New equipment must also be paid for in cash. To get more cash, more coal must be mined, and more mines must be opened.

Every new mine means a greater car dilation in times of shortage, yet the operator shares but a fractional part of the dilation he causes, while the actual burden is spread over the whole industry. In other words, competitors of Mr. Smith and neighbors must suffer for his actions. This is the Great Moloch, ever driving oper-

ators on to new development to recoup old expenses, though the industry has long passed the stage where new development is anything but a waste, and where the gulf of Government investigation yawns ahead.

Work Must Be Continuous

The final force causing inflation is the impelling necessity of working mines, once mines are open. A closed mine rapidly deteriorates. To save the mines and to keep in the business, operators will sell coal even below cost. This was often done in the competition of the barren pre-war years.

According to F. G. Tryon, of the Geological Survey, "there is the abundant testimony that most of the time before the war the industry was operated on a very narrow margin of profit. It is such competition as this that makes inevitable the wasteful methods of mining which in many of our fields leave half the coal behind in the ground in a manner that renders its ultimate recovery very unlikely."

Half the coal is left behind, while that which is mined may not pay the cost of operation: could there be a stronger indictment of the conditions in any industry?

It is the foregoing situation that led Nelson B. Gaskell, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to say before the Nolan Coal Committee of 1922:

It is perfectly futile to expect that condition of overproduction to be eliminated without waste and loss and direful consequences on all sides, by the operation of supply and demand.... Usually the first effort to control the market is to stabilize the price by price agreements, which are unlawful; the second method is the curtailment of production by agreement, which is also unlawful. The legal alternative is for all parties, including the public, to watch the building burn to the ground and then proceed to rebuild it.

This is the condition of the coal mining industry today. It is "burning to the ground."

RAILROAD HEADS OF NEW ENGLAND FOR INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

out that the fundamental need is reorganization. This should be designed to relieve the heavy burden upon agriculture and with consideration of the fact that the railroads are not yet able to earn enough for proper expansion, Mr. Hoover said.

Mr. Pearson said that the New England roads are well located and adapted to the transportation requirements of the section. He urged the committee in considering the conditions of the roads to remember that they have just been through a strike which has created many minor and temporary "causes of irritation."

Fair Return Sought

"Give us a fair return on the value of our property and our credit will be repaid over night," declared E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven Railroad. "Refuse to give us a fair return and you confiscate our property. You cannot get away from this by any scheme of reorganization, for under any such plan which seeks to scale down the value you confiscate the property of the investors."

Mr. Buckland directed his main attention to the question of finance and valuation. He said that the Government has set as a basis of value, the physical value of the property and this consideration is basic in the New England case. Under the Transportation Act, he said, the commission is bound to fix a fair return with respect to groups, but that does not mean that each railroad in a group will get such return.

"When two or more carriers cooperate in transportation they are, as to that act, performing a single transaction," Mr. Buckland said. "They are each entitled, under economic and efficient operation, to have a fair return for operation and are each entitled to have a fair profit for their investors."

Mr. Buckland's basic point was that the New England roads were found to have a value of \$220,000,000 expressed of their property investment account, while the other eastern group was found to have a total of \$200,000,000 less than their account. The New England group, then, is the only one

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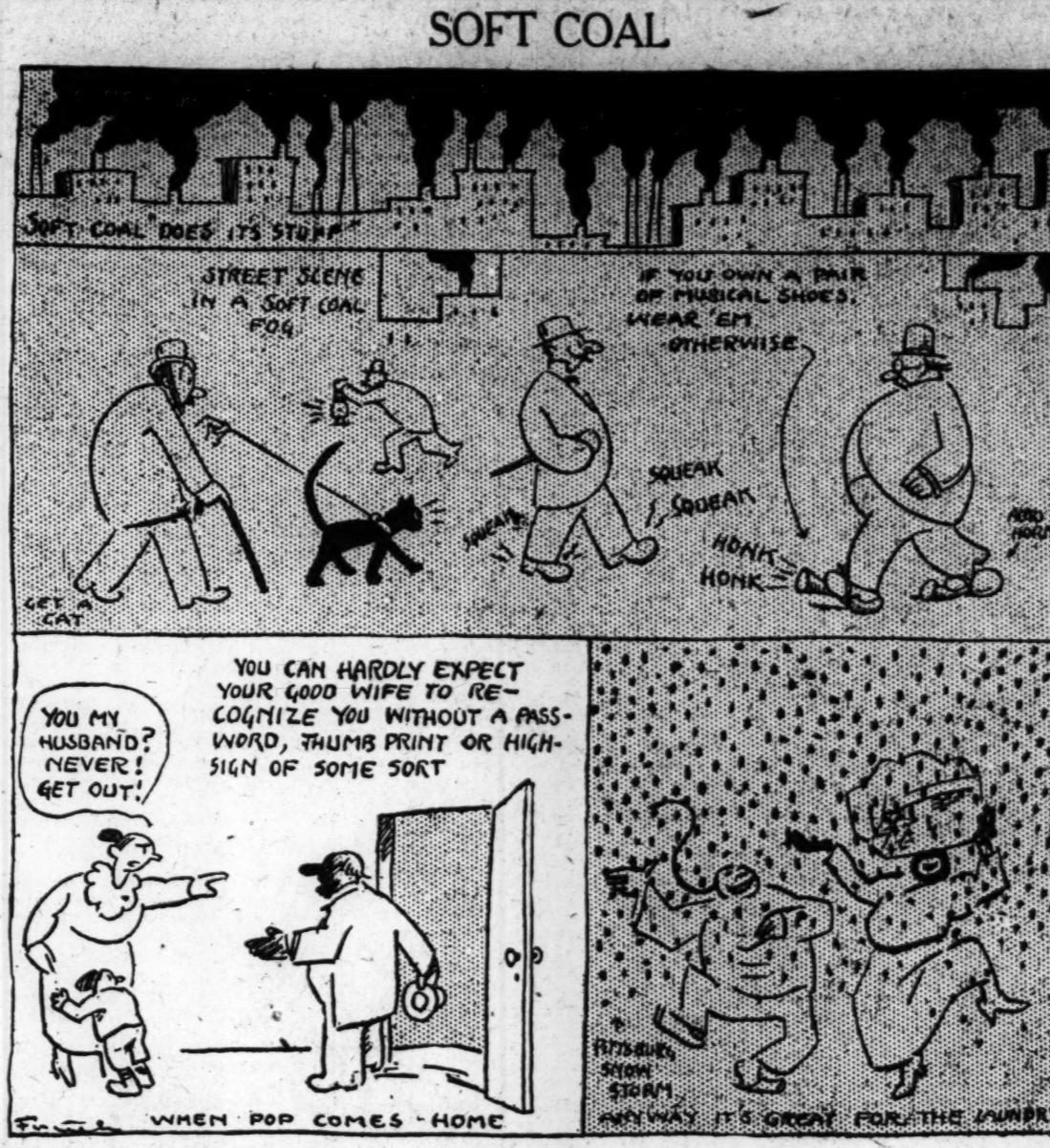
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VIVISECTIONISTS' STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED BY DR. HADWEN

(Continued from Page 1)

had given them up to die. Typhoid fever, he said, is not infectious—it is merely the result of a lack of sanitation. Prolonged applause greeted his statement that there is no such thing as rabies. A so-called "mad" dog, he said, is nothing but a dog with a bad toothache or a bone in his throat. The antitoxin treatment he declared is killing more children through blood poisoning than it could cure, and he defied the doctors to prove that it had ever cured a single case of diphtheria, which, he said, had increased with the added use of antitoxin. He told of children who had died 10 minutes after being given an injection of antitoxin, although before they had been in no danger. He continued:

"The whole germ theory is in the melting pot. In 15 years it will be melted that there are such things as disease germs to be dredged. The doctor then read portions of the United States Government report on vaccination in the Philippines, and asserted that the enforced vaccination has been responsible for innumerable deaths, and constitutes one of the most serious blots upon the history of the Republic.

DECLARER MINIMUM WAGE LAW UNJUST

SEEKS PACKER MERGER REPORT
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, introduced a resolution in the Senate today asking that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to make a report on the proposed packer merger and to state what action has been taken by him to go on the number of cattle, sheep and hogs under Federal supervision and by the "Big Five" since Jan. 1, 1919.

CHELSEA MAYOR RENOMINATED

Lawrence F. Quigley was renominated Mayor of Chelsea in yesterday's municipal primaries by a vote almost twice that of Edward E. Willard, former Mayor, who will also be on the ticket in the final election.

At present he said those who obey the law are often penalized by their obdience while those who ignore the law are benefited. Other speakers today urged repeal of the minimum wage law. Alfred E. Lunt, representing the Employers Protective Association, opposed the law.

MRS. FITZGERALD TO SPEAK

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, one of the first two women to be elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will address the Twentieth Century Club at its regular weekly meeting next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Her subject will be "The Function of Women in Public Life." The Drama League lecture at the Twentieth Century Club on Sunday, Dec. 3, will be given by Norreys Jephson O'Connor, who has exchanged dates with Prof. Robert E. Rogers. Professor Rogers' lecture will be given on March 18.

EVERETT HOLDS PRIMARY

All other mayoralty candidates except L. D. Chisholm, alderman, and H. F. Furness, former Representative, were eliminated in Everett yesterday by the vote at the municipal primaries.

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Dinner, Guaranteed Home Cooking, \$1.50.
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strike the dominant
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style; Quality that
bears the constant
assurance of Hanan's
high standards; at
Prices that strike a
responsive chord
in every thoughtful
heart and head.

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for
Men and Women
At every season, and especially now, will also be found here a collection of fine hose that features the newest designs, the most exquisite fabrics, and the best weaves available.

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Boston

The Success
of Our
Customers
has built this
Bank

Bending every effort to do more than
act as a depository for funds—this bank has
been able to so identify itself with the inter-
ests of its customers as to make itself a
definite factor in their success—even as they
have been a vital factor in ours.

We are ready to go forward today with
worthy enterprises as we have been since
1792.

Is there a way in which we may serve you?

MR. LLOYD GEORGE MAKES AN APPEAL FOR LIBERAL UNITY

Former Premier Offers Support If Asquithians Substitute Cooperation for Conflict

Out of his retreat Mr. Lloyd George has emerged to make an analysis of the recent British elections. Without bitterness he sifts the material to show what led to the Conservative victory, and declares that only 30 per cent of those who went to the polls and 25 per cent of the total electorate voted confidence in the Government. He inquires into the cause of the failure of Liberalism, and offers the support of his colleagues and himself if the Independent Liberals desire to substitute co-operation for conflict. With the permission of The New York Times Company, The Christian Science Monitor reprints a compressed version of his statement.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The result of the elections has fully justified those who maintained that no party standing alone could hope to secure that measure of public support which will guarantee its success. It is evident that the Conservatives have succeeded in obtaining the return of a majority of members to the new Parliament, but the most notable feature of the elections is the return of a decisive majority of members by a very definite minority of the electors. I observe that the Prime Minister in returning thanks to the Nation claims that he has received a vote of confidence from the people of this country.

The total poll of 15,000,000 his candidates secured less than 6,000,000 votes. Making full allowance for uncontested seats this figure cannot be stretched out to a height much above 6,000,000. That means that only two-fifths of the electorate voted confidence in the administration, while three-fifths voted confidence in other leaders or groups. A minority of 3,000,000 in a national referendum could hardly be claimed as a vote of confidence.

It might be argued that when the question of confidence or no confidence comes to be stated, the National Liberals having promised co-operation, the votes recorded by them ought not to be placed on the debit side of the confidence account.

National Liberal Attitude
As head of the National Liberal group expressed grave doubts as to the composition of the ministry and much apprehension as to the way in which its policy was defined. That represents the general attitude of the National Liberals toward the Government. Their support, therefore, cannot be claimed in totaling the votes recorded for the Government. The fact, therefore, remains, that those who voted confidence in the Government represent only 40 per cent of those who went to the polls, and 25 per cent of the total electorate.

I place this fact in the forefront be-

cause it is bound to have a profound effect upon the course of events during—maybe beyond—the lifetime of this Parliament. It is the first time, certainly, since the Reform Act when a pronounced minority of the electorate has succeeded in securing control of Parliament and the Government of the country. It will be idle to pretend that in a democratic country like ours, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of representative government, this does not weaken the moral authority of the Government of the day.

Therefore, if the Government is wise, it will bear that fact in mind and will not commit itself to policies which challenge the 9,000,000, who between them, represent a majority of the people of this country. It is not a very good basis for a government to begin its reign as a vote of confidence, and sincerely trust it does not indicate a resolve to ignore, if not to defy, what is obvious and ought to be the governing factor in the policy of the Government.

Prospects of Labor

We are faced with a new danger to constitutional government. What has happened at this election may be repeated at the next—but not necessarily in favor of the same party. If we are to be governed by a succession of administrations as rule in spite of the present majority of the people, the authority of government will be weakened beyond repair.

The luck of the electoral table has this time favored the Conservatives; the next time it may turn in favor of the Labor Party. They have secured many seats this time by a minority of the votes. This time the voter cast for them have attained the gigantic aggregate of 4,250,000.

Conditions were, in many respects, against them. Their funds were exhausted by a prolonged period of heavy unemployment. The trade union movement was divided, though not entirely, between the moderates, the left and right wings.

The next time may be the spring tide of Labor. They have learned their lesson at the polls and are not likely to repeat the blunder of November, 1922. Supposing under those conditions they add another 2,000,000 to their poll. Although other factors will enter between them 9,000,000 votes, Labor may have the same luck as the Conservatives at the last election and be placed in power by a decisive majority of members elected by a minority of voters.

I have many a time warned the public that in spite of appearances this country is in many respects very top heavy. It is over-centralized. Its resources of livelihood are in many respects precarious and depend on conditions over which we have very little control, and once something happens which may have the effect of causing a lean-over, either in one direction or the other, it will be more difficult to right it. It is a matter of great importance that the trade union leaders: many workmen felt that they had been let down badly by some of their activities in industrial disputes. Moreover, Labor had been committed by visionaries to rash experiments which had failed, it severely, in the election.

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A Real Carter Party
I therefore earnestly trust that in the interest of stability and good government, which must be based on the good will and co-operation of the community as a whole, this Parliament will apply its mind seriously to finding some

means of preventing a repetition, either in one direction or the other, of this freak of representative government.

Another feature of the election is the way in which Liberalism has established its claim to be a real center party in this land. Whatever the difficulties of the Labor Party might have been in this election, they were not comparable to those under which Liberalism fought the campaign. It was divided by bitter internece conflicts. Leaders of one section seemed to be more intent on keeping the representatives of the other section out of Parliament than on fighting for the common cause. The bulk of their energies was devoted to attacks on the leadership of the Liberal group and there was no room left for the statement of the Liberal case.

What was the inevitable result? No real fight was put up for Liberal principles on either side. The Independent Liberals were tangled by the personal preoccupation of their leaders—the National Liberal leaders were embarrassed by enemies into which their followers had been driven by the action of the Independent Liberal leaders.

The National Liberals, in spite of their enormous difficulties, have not been exterminated. I am not going to enter into a barren inquiry as to whether their numbers are or are not greater than those of Mr. Asquith's followers. Let it be assumed that they are equal. The marvel is that under these fratricidal conditions so many Liberals of any complexion have been returned.

Ready to Co-operate

I am not setting forth these unhappy facts in order to prolong the controversy which has poisoned Liberalism for years, but in order to call attention to a vitality which in spite of these depressing conditions can bring up 4,100,000 voters to the polls.

Electorially, Liberalism is the balancing power, and if it can sustain strong opposition, either reaction or subversion, its influence must be decisive, whatever the composition of this Parliament may be.

It is common knowledge that the Independent Liberals consistently anticipated the return of at least 120 members of their group. The fact that they now succeed in securing the return of about 50 is remarkable to this country and the Entente learn that the Right can do nothing. If the failure of their high hopes leads to a contemplation of the real causes of that failure, and a sincere desire is manifested to substitute co-operation for conflict, my colleagues and I will welcome it. We cannot force our society on an unwilling company.

Regarding the campaign, I repeatedly express the hope that one outcome of this election would be to bring the moderate men of progressive outlook in all parties to see the wisdom of acting together. Progressive minds are by no means confined to the Liberal Party. I have met many in the Conservative Party, and the election will have taught many men and women in the Labor Party that violent and extravagant progress is indeed progress. If the mind is not too narrowly drawn, this Parliament may witness an effective association of men of many parties who are genuinely concerned in the advancement of mankind along the paths of peace and progress for the attainment of their common ideals. If that end is achieved, the coming years will not be spent in vain.

GERMANS' LOVE OF FORESTS

SUHL, Thuringia, Nov. 1.—One of the anomalies of German economics appears in a recent action of the Suhl authorities pledging the community forest as security for a loan which is to be used in providing the people with wood. Admiration for the beauty of the home woodland is believed to have influenced the community's decision to seek its necessary fuel elsewhere.

Dr. Heinze and Dr. Becker, of the

Foreign Office Chief

Baron von Rosenberg, at present German Minister to Denmark served as departmental chief in the Foreign Office before and during the war. He is a comparatively new comer to the diplomatic service.

Minister of Finance—Andreas Hermes.

Minister of Economics—Johannes Becker.

Minister of the Treasury—Dr. Heinrich Albert.

Minister of Transportation—General Wilhelm Groener.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Herr Stigl.

Minister of Food—Herman Mueller.

Minister of Defense—Dr. O. Gessler.

Minister of Labor—Dr. Heinrich Bruns.

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MODEL TOWN PLAN IN THE EVERGLADES

Located on Lake Okeechobee at
Terminus of Atlantic Coast
Line Railroad

All the features of a modern industrial town laid out according to the best town planning standards is contemplated in the Florida Everglades at the terminus of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, it was announced today. John Nolen, city planner of Cambridge, Mass., is preparing plans for the new town.

sary in the north, with probably an arcade system all through the downtown section. I say "probably" because, of course, we cannot determine such things in city planning other than by making restrictions which tend to force buildings of some special character to be erected.

"There will be especially liberal conditions in the size of lots sold all through the town, so that there will be room in most of them for small gardens or lawns. One of the most unique features will be a canal 100 feet wide which will bound the town completely, starting and ending in the lake. This canal will be partly to insure drainage, but will also serve to give a Venetian effect to the whole place. It will be kept in constant circulation.

Special District for Negroes

"Special attention will be given to an attractive district exclusively for colored people, who, of course, will form the great bulk of labor, as in most southern towns. In this district they will have their own schools and parks, and near by will be a larger section in which they can have garden-plot farms, with plenty of space for a limited amount of agriculture. Surrounding the whole city, in fact, will be farms of small size for the inhabitants.

"With the completion of the St. Lucie Canal, which will come soon now, the final step in the drainage of the Everglades will be completed. This will throw open thousands upon thousands of acres of rich land which heretofore have been nothing but a desolate waste. Thus this new town, on the edge of all this activity, will should thrive accordingly."

LEGISLATIVE FORECASTERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AT SEA

In no Other State Did Recent Election So Divide and Distribute Powers of Government

BY WARDON A. CURTIS

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22.—The State of New Hampshire is more interested in the possible eventualities of the coming legislative session than in anything else on, or soon to be on, this mundane sphere. It will be a situation impossible to parallel in any other state, for in no other state are the powers of government so divided and distributed. There is a Democratic Governor, but of the five members of his council, four are Republicans. Most appointments are made by the Governor subject to the consent of the council. A few appointments can be made without this consent because the act creating the positions omitted to make the customary provision for approval by the council, though it is occasionally argued that the courts would rule this was understood. Some appointments are made by the Supreme Court and by the Legislature. The Adjutant-General is appointed by the Governor, on the theory this officer is his personal staff officer, he being commander-in-chief of the State forces. The Secretary of State and State Treasurer are elected by the Legislature and each appoints his deputy. There is a Republican Senate, but a Democratic House large enough to elect these officers in joint session. They will be Democrats.

Refusal to Ratify

It has been prognosticated that the Governor's council would refuse to ratify his appointments as vacancies arise, thus continuing the incumbent in office until a new Governor and Council comes in and can get action. It has frequently happened that where governor and council are all of one party that appointments have been vetoed by the council and an incumbent has remained in office even years as a hold-over. There would be no lack of precedent for the incoming council to reject the governor's appointments. The public has expected this would be done. The public has also expected the Republican Senate to reject all measures coming from the House which were contrary to the Republican platform and Republican theory. It has been expected that the session would be characterized by repeated deadlocks and much animosity. But there seems to be excellent reason for thinking this will not be likely to occur, at least may not occur.

For one thing, it is suggested that the two parties may talk things over and agree to "trade" on various measures and various appointments. This plan of action may fail because so many complications could arise, because so many men in each party would fall afoul of their own party mates in negotiating with the enemy, that so much bad blood could arise. Each aspirant for an appointment could easily happen to try to "trade" some other aspirant and no tribunal have authority enough to decide which should be sacrificed for the general good. The Democrats would be the chief sufferers in this and probably their chief will not permit such a disastrous course of action to get started. No matter what is done, it is unavoidable that some trade will be attempted by both sides and that some merry rows will result and the future prospects of either party may be destroyed thereby.

But it now seems very probable that the Democrats will not be greatly hampered by the Republicans. Already some Republicans have gone so far as to advocate handing them a blank check, telling them to do whatever they want to do. This is not in the hope that with unlimited rope the Democrats will hang themselves. The advocates of this course do not even hint at such a thought. Says one, whose publicly expressed opinion over his own signature I am somewhat anticipating, though with his permission, "We must not hamper the party in power. A purely obstructionist policy is bad for the party responsible for it and bad for the State. The verdict of the people has been in their favor. Let us not try to thwart the wishes of the people thus expressed by taking advantage of technicalities that allow us to do it. Apparently the State has asked for an eight-hour law. Give it to them. The appeal to the women through promise to give them a lower

NEW MAINE STATE LIBRARY PROPOSED

State House Reported to Be Overflowing With Books the Library Cannot Contain

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22 (Special)—Books on top of the regular stacks, books on the floors, books on the window sills, books and pamphlets in storage in unfinished rooms, in the attic, and in various nooks and corners all over the State House, is the situation which exists with regard to the Maine State Library, according to Henry E. Dunnack, State Librarian, in an address here. Librarian Dunnack said that \$1,500,000 is needed to give the State the kind of an institution it should have.

From the fact that this is the first time that a systematic attempt on the part of the Shoe Workers Protective Union to enter politics was ever made with success, and the unsettled condition of the shoe industry has aroused more interest in the municipal campaign than for many years. The registration is the largest in the history of the city.

trouble in the shoe industry, opponents of the Shoe Workers Protective Union have raised the issue of law and order, claiming that the union desires to obtain a majority in the City Council, which consists of five members, so that in the event of disorder a majority of the governing body of the municipality will be in sympathy with the union. Dr. William D. McFee is the candidate of the forces on the law and order issue.

Alderman George L. Martin and Samuel J. Lewis, a grocer, who openly threw down the gauntlet to the union before the preliminary, have qualified for the final, and opponents of the union policies are supporting them.

From the fact that this is the first time that a systematic attempt on the part of the Shoe Workers Protective Union to enter politics was ever made with success, and the unsettled condition of the shoe industry has aroused more interest in the municipal campaign than for many years. The registration is the largest in the history of the city.

MORE TIME SOUGHT FOR SHOE UNION VOTE

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 22—The Shoe Workers Protective Union appealed yesterday to Charles Coleman of Lynn, general secretary of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, for extension of the time limit for completion of the vote on merging the union with the latter organization. The delay was said to be due to the fact that voting was voluntary with the local unions. The time limit expired Nov. 10.

Doubt that the result would be favorable was expressed by William J. Ryan, general secretary of the union. He said that the vote stood approximately 50-50 in Haverhill. Results from the North Shore district and southern New Hampshire towns have not yet been received.

WORKERS REJECT AMOSKEAG TERMS

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 22—The strike leaders here yesterday announced formally that they had notified the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of the rejection by the strikers of its terms for ending the dispute.

Governor-to-be Brown will say we tied his hands. We will be reproached. Do not hamstring our party by trying to hamstring the Democrats."

Called for Special Session

During the summer, the labor unions repeatedly called upon Gov. A. O. Brown to convene the Legislature to pass an eight-hour law. Governor Brown replied that the last session had defeated this proposal with such a heavy vote that he considered it unsafe to put the State to such a great expense as calling a special session, which could not possibly change the previous action. He called upon Mr. Sawyer, master of the state grange, and Mr. Putnam, president of the farm federation, for their opinions, and was told that the great bloc of farmers' votes, which almost alone insured defeat of the measure, would again be cast against it. Now comes former Governor Bass, and former Congressman Stevens, who will head the farm bloc in the next Legislature, telling Republican and Democratic leaders that their bloc will accept the whole program of the labor unions, and vote to pass the eight-hour law. Moreover, they add that the Progressives in the Legislature, who are to have an organization of their own, will join with the farm bloc and Labor. This has greatly alarmed Republican leaders, thus causing alarm. With some possible importance at this juncture, advancing his own personal impression as gained from contact with his fellow-farmer, the writer will remark that this program of Messrs. Bass and Stevens, dragging President Putnam along with them, may by a most narrow chance get through before the surprised and dazed farmers awake; but he further predicts that if it does go through, before another Legislature there will be no farm bloc left alive, and mighty little Farm Bureau, either. These farm bloc leaders should take counsel from the easy cleverly with which everybody kicks over the traces now. They interpret each sudden leap of the people to some great fundamental revolution of opinions, when all it may be that a hornet stung them. The New Hampshire farmer knows that it takes his haying crew just twice as long to do his haying as it did in 1913, and his belief that labor agitation is responsible for this cannot be removed. I repeat, the farm bloc leaders, by a sudden surprise, may deliver his vote; but they will cease to be his leaders when the session is over. The farmer may be wrong in the reader's estimation, but that is where he stands. And he always has one-fourth of the vote in the Legislature.

But because certain Republican leaders have been frightened by the announcement of the farm bloc leaders and because the menace of the progressive leaders, like Mr. Tobey, also alarms them, the present trend is toward a complete surrender, the tender to the no doubt amazed Democrats of a blank check.

It would be untrue to say there are not Republicans who sternly oppose this and who may be heard to say, "For us to stop fighting, to abdicate," says one man, "is comparable with the action of the Allies in letting the Turks return to Europe. The Turks get more and more concessions every day. We must let the Democrats see that they cannot cross the Dardanelles." Conferences from now on will be of frequent occurrence. With so many people so jumpy and nervous, frequent changes of front will be made. It is quite possible that the farm bloc leaders will hear such a roar in the country districts that they will have time to change their position. If they do not hear it in time, it will make a vast difference in the next election. It will mean a Republican triumph is made certain.

NEW ENGLAND SHIPPING AIDS
"What Are We Aiming At In New England Shipping?" is to be the subject of an address by E. C. Plummer, the only New England member of the United States Shipping Board, at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, tomorrow noon at the Copley Plaza.

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ONE NEW ENGLAND SYSTEM FAVERED

Connecticut Business Men Are Against Attaching Railroads to the Trunk Lines

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22—Manufacturers and chambers of commerce represented at the first hearing on the consolidating of New England railroads held yesterday afternoon before the Connecticut Commission on Railroad Consolidation, all favored consolidating the New England roads into a single system rather than attaching them to trunk line systems now in existence. Many of those present opposed consolidation of the roads at all.

Gov. Everett J. Lake opened the meeting and turned it over to E. Kent Hubbard, chairman of the railroad commission, who outlined the history of railroad consolidation and the problems which face the commission.

R. L. French, president of the New England Traffic League, said that the desire of that organization was to preserve all the through routes which were now in existence, and he felt that if the New England roads were consolidated with trunk lines, certain gateways now open to New England shippers would be closed. He also favored consolidation of New England roads as a means of cutting expense by having fewer offices.

Jesse L. Atwater of New Britain, representing the American Traffic Association, said that the railroads needed less regulation rather than consolidation, but if consolidation was necessary, the New England system was the only practicable one.

E. J. Pearson, president of the New Haven road, said that a readjustment of railroad rates was coming, and asked the manufacturers whether they would rather deal with executives in offices here or in another section of the country when that time came.

Richard T. Higgins, public utilities commissioner, Charles E. Bennett, highway commissioner, Charles E. Milliken, one-time Governor of Maine, and others also spoke.

MAINE UNIVERSITY CAMPAIGN OPENED

ORONO, Me., Nov. 22 (Special)—Every former student will be given an opportunity to subscribe to the fund of \$500,000 which the alumni council of the University of Maine proposes to raise for a memorial armory and gymnasium. The campaign committee

has established headquarters in Bangor. It is proposed to erect a building of plain, but massive, construction, 200x400 feet, somewhat on the style of the Dartmouth gymnasium. It will house a baseball diamond, a football field and a cinder track with a 100-yard straightaway. The gallery will contain a rifle range and there will be offices for the military and athletic organizations and for the alumni officers. The present alumni building will be used as a girls' gymnasium and for class rooms.

The trustees of the university will ask the incoming Legislature to appropriate \$420,000 within the two-year period, for construction of an additional girls' dormitory, a dairy building for the College of Agriculture and an executive building for the College of Arts and Sciences.

COLLEGE DEBATING LEAGUE OPENS SOON

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 21 (Special)

The Amherst College debating council has received the subject for the intercollegiate debate, which is to take place on Dec. 8. The subject, chosen by Prof. Huntington of Brown University, is: "Resolved: That ownership of the coal mines in the United States by the Federal Government would be desirable; constitutionality granted."

This will be the first debate to be held by the Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League, which was formed this fall. The other colleges in the league in addition to Amherst are Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, and Yale. Princeton, which was originally included in the League, has been replaced by Wesleyan, as the Oxford system of debating is to be tried at Princeton this year.

The statement concludes: "It is the purpose to continue, as the road is financially able, to add improvements and power fully consistent with the demands of traffic, and to use every practicable aid in recovering the condition of power as rapidly as possible and in reinstating the character of service which will be in conformity with the needs of the public."

BETTER RAILROAD SERVICE FORECAST

President Pearson Says New Haven Is Entering Period of Distinct Improvement

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22—General service conditions on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, "abnormal" up to the present because of the shopmen's strike, are entering a period of distinct improvement, according to a statement issued here last night by E. J. Pearson, president of the road. The statement assures the public that every effort is being made to keep engines in repair and to insure safety for those using the road.

Conditions in the new shop force are reported as excellent. In mentioning these forces, the statement says: "They are handling well not only the present current requirements but in addition are assisting in overcoming the very large amount of maintenance that necessarily fell behind during the first few months."

The statement also denies that locomotive repair work is being conducted by any but competent men and adds that the requirements of safety are carefully observed."

President Pearson reports that 75 locomotives are receiving special attention for football and Thanksgiving Day travel and adds that these engines will return to normal service on the first of December.

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Certain Styles Much in Demand in Women's Smart Low Shoes Priced \$8 Pair

Such shoes will complement the varied costumes of the season's occasions. Their markedly superior quality and the deft details of workmanship that attest the expert bootmaker give them distinction and prove their value at this pricing.

There Are Patent Leather Colonial Pumps And Colonial Pumps of Black Satin

They are on snug, trimly fitting lasts. The graceful Louis heels and the square-edged, hand-turned soles are consistent with this type of shoe. At right.

Women's Strap Shoes \$8 Pair Of Satin or Varied Leathers

In this group of smart shoes one may make selection for street or for more formal wear.

They are in an exceedingly good-looking last, and may be had in tan calfskin and black kidskin, as well as the much-wanted black satin. Sketched at left.

Third Floor, South

CO-OPERATIVE BANK IDEA TO BE SPREAD THROUGH STATE

County Meetings to Be Held of the 3500 Directors of the 201 Massachusetts Institutions

Arrangements have been made, to take effect within a few weeks, for county meetings of all of the 3500 co-operative bank directors in the State, representing the 201 banks of this kind in the Commonwealth. The meetings are being called for the purpose of spreading the co-operative bank idea of teaching thrift through systematic saving and it is planned, through these meetings, to introduce the co-operative bank plan to many thousands of people who have never known of the existence of these institutions or have never had their workings explained satisfactorily to them.

Aside from the saving money feature of the co-operative bank in this State, it goes to the extent of providing an educational fund for the children of families and shows how to provide an annuity for people who, at the end of about 12 years of payments, may draw a certain amount every three or six months for their maintenance.

Meeting of Directors

Herbert F. Taylor, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, is making the arrangements for the meetings of the bank directors which are expected to add many new shareholders to the various banks throughout the State. "The first co-operative bank in the State," says Mr. Taylor, "was chartered July 26, 1877, under the name of the Pioneer Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Association. Josiah Quincy was its first president. Ten years after the first bank was chartered, there were 52 banks doing business with assets of \$4,211,949. Today there are 201 banks in the State with assets of over \$200,000,000 and a total membership exceeding 300,000. Mr. Taylor continued:

A co-operative bank is just what the name implies, a co-operative institution designed to enable people, depositors as well as borrowers, to help each other. To the investor there are two points to be considered: The security behind the investment and the rate of interest or dividend.

A co-operative bank can invest its funds in only two ways—real estate mortgages and loans to its members up to 90 per cent of their holdings. Over 90 per cent of the total assets of Massachusetts co-operative banks are invested in real estate in this Commonwealth. No loan can be made to cover more than 80 per cent of the value of the property and then only after the value has been certified to by at least two members of the investment committee.

Co-operative Banks Audited

All co-operative banks are working under the direction of the commissioner of banks and are audited yearly by his department. All expenses must be charged off and the amount carried forward to the ensuing accounts before a dividend can be declared. Dividends in co-operative banks have always been higher than those paid by other savings institutions, the average rate throughout the State being more than 5½ per cent.

The reason for these high rates can in the main be summed up in the word "overhead." Savings and rents are much lower than those paid in other banks. These banks usually start in a real estate or attorney's office and expenses are divided. While it is true that they are gradually moving to better quarters, their first lesson in economy has remained with them and every bank takes pride in its low cost of management. The only salaried officer in these banks is the treasurer and the book-keepings can be handled with a much smaller clerical force than in savings or commercial banks.

The word share rather conveys to the mind of the average person oil stocks or "get-rich schemes." In a co-operative bank it means depositing money. There are three types shares—monthly, quarterly and paid-up. Monthly shares are those upon which the investor or depositor pays into the bank a stated amount monthly. Each share costs \$1. Any person may hold from one to forty shares. The statutes say that when a share reaches the value of \$200 it shall be called matured and paid back to the depositor. It takes approximately 12 years to mature a share and so that, based on current rates, the depositor has paid into the bank \$44, thus maturing the share.

New Statute Added

In 1915 a new statute was added allowing those persons having shares mature the right to leave them with the bank as a continued investment in multiples of \$200. Any person may hold from one to ten of these shares, or up to \$2000. There are no monthly payments, and dividends are mailed quarterly—or semi-annually. These shares are called matured shares. While they may be held only by the shareholders having shares mature, any bank will be glad to sell shares in the series which is about to mature.

During the late war, the demand on co-operative banks for mortgage money became so acute that it was necessary for the banks to find a quicker way to accumulate funds to lend, and in August, 1921, a new law was passed allowing paid-up shares. Paid-up shares can be purchased at any time from a co-operative bank in multiples of \$200. Dividends on paid-up shares are limited to 5 per cent.

If a person has a lump sum of money that he wishes to deposit and desires to add it monthly, these banks will sell shares in any of their old or partly

ACADEMIC HONORS AWARDED AT TUFTS

Scholarships and Prizes Also Announced by President of the College

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 22 (Special)

Academic honors were awarded to students of Tufts College at noon today by John A. Cousins, LL.D., president, in behalf of the faculty. They involved the bestowal of parts in the commencement exercises next

Highest honors conveying distinction of place on the commencement program were awarded to Arthur Roscoe Bowden '23 of West Medford, Mass., representing the College of Liberal Arts; Herman Garland Dresser '23 of Georgetown, Mass., representing the Engineering School; Esther Dorothy Fowler '23 of Amesbury, Mass., representing Jackson College for Women; Charles Edward Butterworth (A. B. '22), pastor of the Universalist Church of Brockton, Mass., and candidate for the degree of S. T. B., representing Crane Theological School.

Scholarships and prizes were bestowed as follows: Class of '22 scholarship, for "sound scholarship and unusual athletic ability," to Franklin Grant Loud '23 of South Weymouth, Mass.; class of '23 scholarship, for high scholarship in pursuing a college program "broadly and wisely chosen," to Esther Dorothy Fowler '23 of Amesbury, Mass.; the Greenwood prize scholarship in oratory, established by Mrs. Eliza M. Greenwood of Malden, Mass., to Richard Damion Lawlor '23 of Winchester, Mass.; the Moses True Brown prize scholarship in oratory, established by Prof. Moses True Brown, who taught in Tufts College from 1866 to 1890, to Stewart Preston Crowell '23 of Stow, Mass., member of the Tufts College debating team last year; the Alpha Omicron Pi scholarship, established by Tufts Chapter, awarded each year "to that woman of Jackson who has made the best record in prescribed work of the A. B. course," to Gladys Isabella Porter '23 of Ayer, Mass.; the Alpha Xi Delta prize scholarship, whose provisions are similar to those of the Class of '23, to Mae Caroline Pfunder '23 of South Manchester, Mass.; the Sigma Kappa scholarship, to Eleanor Alvina Rich '23 of Hingham, Mass.; the Chi Omega prize scholarship, established by Chi Alpha Chapter, "to be awarded to a student of Jackson who, at the end of her junior year, has attained commendable scholarship in economics and sociology and has shown a keen interest in social service," to Arlie Bristol van Blarcom '23 of Turner Center, Me.; the Goddard prize in philosophy, to Howard Davis Speer '23 of Woodhaven, N. Y.; the Goddard prize in biology, to Russell LeGrand Carpenter '24 of Meriden, Conn.; the Goddard prize readings: first place, Edwin Frost Helman '24 of East Cleveland, O.; second place, Edith Margaret Folson '22 of Wollaston, Mass.; third place, Louis Hoffman '24 of New York, N. Y.

The following named students were announced to have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa: Arthur Roscoe Bowden of West Medford, Mass., candidate for A. B. '23; Elwyn Lionel Perry of Reading, Mass., candidate for B. S. '23; Samuel Ernest Attinger of Chelsea, Mass., candidate for B. S. '23; Carroll Bentley Gustafson of Arlington, Mass., candidate for B. S. '23; George Joseph Waskowitz of East Port Chester, Conn., candidate for B. S. '23; Esther Dorothy Fowler of Amesbury, Mass., candidate for A. B. '23; and Mildred Louise Ryan of Brockton Mass., candidate for A. B. '23.

TWO ORGANIZATIONS FOR TAX ON GASOLINE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 22.—

Both presidents of district farm bureaux of New Hampshire at Concord yesterday were voting to include agitation for a 1-cent gasoline tax in their legislation program, the New Hampshire Automobile Dealers Association, gathered in this city, passed a proposal to work for the enactment of a 2-cent tax.

Both groups, in their decisions, stated that the tax would be used for the purpose of state highway department. The farm bureau presidents also voted to investigate the possibility of a constabulary for the outlying districts.

RUSSIA TO BE TOPIC OF LECTURE SERIES

A series of three lectures on "Russia After the Revolution" will be given at Steinert Hall by Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York on Nov. 27, Dec.

4 and 11. In his first lecture, "The Changing Scene," Dr. Holmes will show how Russia today differs from the Russia of 1919 and 1920. The great changes that are taking place in the Soviet program will be explained in his second address, and, thirdly, he will speak on "Can the Revolution Be Saved?"

Dr. Holmes, who was in Russia last August, where he talked with Soviet leaders and studied conditions in Moscow, believes the Russian leaders of today are the greatest leaders who have emerged in history since the founding of the United States. In his opinion, the economic democracy that is coming will date from that "epoch-making movement," the Russian Revolution.

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BOSTON TO SEEK NEW LEGISLATION

Program Is Arranged at Meeting of Mayor Curley and His Department Heads

Work of drafting legislative measures contemplating several changes in the administrative details of the City of Boston was before the city's law department today as a result of a meeting yesterday of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, his department chiefs and his advisers. The meeting agreed upon a quantity of measures upon which the city will seek favorable action by the General Court.

The program agreed upon at the Mayor's meeting covers three important classes of legislation and several minor proposals. The general groupings of laws to be asked for are financial, public improvements, and administrative. The financial element, however, is common to most of the measures.

The program includes the following measures:

Bill authorizing a loan of \$7,000,000, outside the debt limit for the construction of a memorial bridge replacing the Harvard Bridge.

Abolition of the tax limit to give Boston equal freedom with other cities.

Amendment of the pension act for the city and Suffolk County to increase the minimum from \$360 to \$500 and reduce the maximum from present half-pay to \$1500.

Petition for memorial to Congress for repeal of the Dillingham Act by which property owners can claim damages for property owned above drawbridge built across the Charles River.

Transfer of the burden of expense of the Metropolitan District organization to the whole State.

Widen Exchange Street to 54 feet at an estimated cost of \$1,700,000. Cut through at 80-foot thoroughfare from Tremont Street near Shawmut Avenue to Washington Street a little south of the emergence of the new Stuart Street.

To provide for uniform hours of voting throughout the State, the hours to be from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

To borrow \$500,000 for fireproofing and remodeling fire department houses and \$1,000,000 for new police headquarters.

Other proposed legislation would add to Greater Boston, apportion automobile lines to counties where cases are tried, to relieve the cities from paying the State 20 per cent of poll taxes, and to make unpaid water bills a lien on property and to impose an interest rate on such unpaid bills.

PILGRIM IDEALS ARE ADVOCATED

"We have no right to claim the Pilgrims as our ancestors unless we are trying to reproduce in our daily lives the ideals of the Pilgrims," said the Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, Boston, at a dinner of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, held last night in the Hotel Somerset. He pointed out that the problems which faced the Pilgrims were similar to those being contended with today, and it was by their courage, patience, hope and other qualities that they conquered, and he considered Americans today should take the Pilgrims as models. They came to America, he said, for religious not political, freedom, and they preferred a country where they could live under English laws and have the English language and literature.

The musical program included the singing of Pilgrim psalms from a psalmbook brought over in the Mayflower. Extracts from a book published in 1618 containing the earliest known references to the projected removal of the Pilgrims from Holland to America, were read by George Ernest Bowman, secretary of the society.

AMERICAN SHIPS LEAVE FOR REFUGEES

Under the protection of American war vessels, eight ships have left Greece to take off Christians on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 30,000 of whom have been ordered out by the Kemalists. It is stated by the Massachusetts Committee of the Near East Relief, quoting a cablegram from Charles W. Fowle, director of Near East Relief work in Greece.

Mr. Fowle says further that native

Christians in Asia Minor and other Cilicia towns who were unable to depart when the French evacuated that territory several months ago, have appealed to relief workers to get them out before the expiration of the time limit set in the Kemalist edict, which they refer to as the "massacre evacuation order." Gordon Berry, a Near East Relief official, has arrived at Salonica to arrange, if possible, to place 10,000 orphans along the coast. Contributions in Massachusetts during the past two days have totaled \$214.

LESS MEAT HELD IN STORAGE HERE

Turkeys Enough for Only One Family in Fifty-Three

Drop in the holdings of meat in storage in Massachusetts accounts for a decrease in total storage holdings from 41,497,333 pounds on Nov. 1, 1921, to 30,804,238 pounds on Nov. 1, 1922, according to a report issued today by Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the division of food and drugs of the State Department of Public Health.

According to Mr. Lythgoe, there are 16 pounds per turkey and five persons per family, there are enough cold-storage turkeys in the State to furnish a Thanksgiving dinner for one in each 53 families.

In his statement, Mr. Lythgoe said:

Pork holdings showed a sensational drop during the month of October, the holdings of November 1 being only 35 per cent of those of October.

Pork holdings have shown the usual seasonal fluctuations this year.

The highest holdings were on Feb. 1. Holdings of roasters have steadily decreased and reached the lowest point Oct. 1. Pork holdings until June, then increased slightly, but since September have been decreasing. The turkey holdings have been decreasing and have probably reached the low point for the year.

The holdings of roasters, fowls, and turkeys from June to Nov. 1, 1921, and for Nov. 1, 1922, are as follows:

Cold Storage Poultry Holdings in Massachusetts

Roasters Fowl Turkeys

Ibs. lbs. lbs.

June 1, 1922.....1,963,500 312,752 578,283

July 1, 1922.....1,111,444 686,005 545,172

Aug. 1, 1922.....642,743 387,029 472,074

Sept. 1, 1922.....246,650 678,389 389,574

Oct. 1, 1922.....419,857 419,857 224,264

Nov. 1, 1922.....252,482 254,507 242,500

Nov. 1, 1922.....453,422 254,507 176,574

Nov. 1, 1922.....482,472 162,323 23,304

The total holdings per capita Nov. 1, 1922, were 31 eggs, 3 1/2 pounds of butter, 1/4 pound of poultry, 1/4 pound of beef, 1 1/2 pounds of pork, 1 1/2 pounds of lamb. The actual figures are as follows:

On Hand in Cold Storage Nov. 1

1922.....1,963,500 312,752 578,283

Eggs (doz.).....9,966,810 9,948,170 9,788,960

Butter (lbs.).....12,224,892 14,221,288 15,671,540

Beef (lbs.).....2,006,677 1,784,712 1,842,564

Pork (lbs.).....214,757 160,000 160,000

Lamb (lbs.).....637,820 636,500 636,545

 638,442 726,805 182,308,806

Germanic Museum at Harvard Illustrative of Teutonic Art

Building Itself Fine Example of Munich School of Architecture; Exhibits Cover Range of Several Centuries

A collection of approximately 80 casts of little ivories, tinted in the color of the originals, has just come into the possession of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, and is on exhibition in the vestibule and in the corridor of the Romanesque Hall.

This collection, acquired from F. W. Miller of Providence, R. I., includes Roman and Byzantine diptychs, Carolingian and Romanesque book covers and casket panels, and Gothic utensils, ecclesiastical and secular. The collection consists of specimens of this class, date back from the fourth century.

There are also diptychs of Plautius Astartus (fifth century), Areobindus (sixth century), the fifth century Byzantine diptych of an archangel in the British Museum, the front cover of the Psalter of Charles the Bald (ninth century), the South Kensington plate of Mary between Isaiah and Melchisedek (ninth century), a tenth century Holy Water vessel from Milan Cathedral, the Tutilo panel of the Book of Gospels from St. Gall, the Quedlinburg reliquary (ascribed to King Henry the Fowler) (tenth century), the comb of St. Hubert of Cologne (tenth to eleventh century).

The collection offers material for the study of ecclesiastical iconography and illustrates the development of medieval designs from classical models.

A large sixteenth century Flemish tapestry of floral pattern, completed in 1793 for the vestibule of the Pomeranian Diet building at Stettin; two stained glass windows, fine specimens of fifteenth century glass work from Austria; and several reproductions of ivory carvings of about the tenth century, are other recent acquisitions by the Germanic Museum. The University not long ago published its first handbook on the present new museum building and its exhibits. The museum is open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays, and from 1 to 5 p.m. on Sundays, throughout the summer.

The new building, opened in the spring of 1921, is a fine example of the Munich school of architecture, embodying both in its interior and exterior the characteristic features of the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance periods; thus permitting the installation of every object within its own traditional setting, as carried out in the Romanesque hall and balcony, the Gothic transept and chapel, and in the Renaissance hall and balcony. The collections in the museum have been assembled under four principal heads or divisions, namely: Antiquities of the pre-Karolingian period; monumental German sculpture of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; monumental German sculpture from the Baroque period to the present; and medieval ecclesiastical ivories and German metal work from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries. Practically all the exhibits are plaster reproductions made from originals, in most instances still in Germany.

Walls Are Vaulted in Plan

One enters the building through two heavy oak doors with plain deep panels, and comes into the Romanesque vestibule or small rotunda, with its wooden lacunar ceiling of sunken panels and a circle of white clouded glass at the very top. The walls are vaulted in plan and the wall spaces are decorated in gray-blue, and in panels having magenta-toned borders. This round corridor contains no exhibits. Floors throughout the building are of tile or rough slate. In some sections of the museum, the two are effectively combined.

Going down several stone steps to the floor level of the Romanesque hall, one gets perhaps the most charming view of the main interior of the building, as he looks down the hall. At the opposite end is the magnificent golden gate or portal of the Cathedral of Freiburg in Saxony; beyond this is the Gothic transept, and thence through a Gothic double doorway one passes into the Gothic chapel. Each of the two sections is at a higher floor level than the section preceding it. The Romanesque hall has a high vaulted ceiling, and around most of the room runs a balcony, under which is an arched arcade effect. Statues, shrines and wall pieces, both carved and sculptured, and mostly religious in subject, form the bulk of the exhibits here, showing the influence of Rome upon early German art.

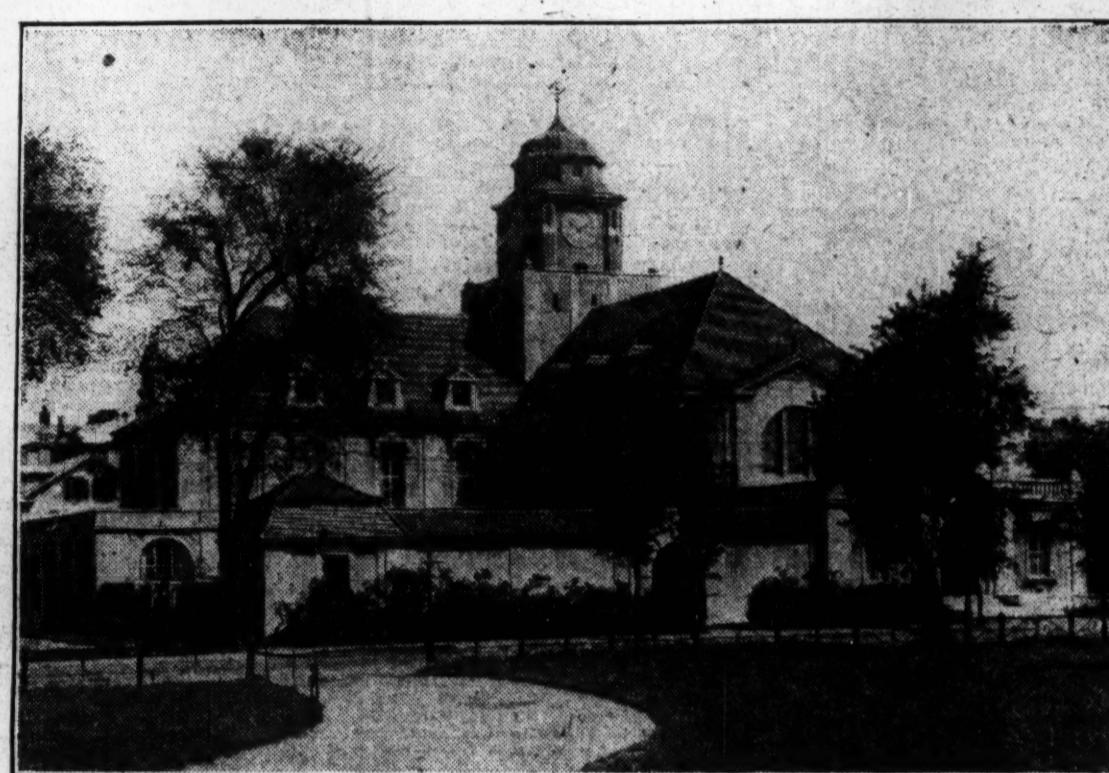
Gradual Transition Is Shown

On going through the Freiburg Cathedral portal, which is a beautiful example of Romanesque architectural sculpture of the thirteenth century, one enters the Gothic transept which contains interesting depictions of the transition of German art from the Romanesque to the Gothic manner. A reproduction of the small north portal of a church at Trier, dating to about the middle of the thirteenth century, forms a striking piece showing Gothic as well as French influence. Sculptured figures representing Judaism and Christianity also are seen in the transept. In the chapel adjoining are a fine Gothic altar, a bishop's seat from the Ulm Cathedral, several large and ornate memorial pieces to former German rulers. The new Austrian glass windows are shown on either side of the altar.

Occupying the great Renaissance Hall, off the transept, is the huge



Renaissance Hall in Harvard Germanic Museum
The Huge Equestrian Statue of the Great Elector, Frederick William, Founder of the Prussian Monarchy, Is Shown in the Foreground



Germanic Museum at Harvard University
Here Have Been Gathered Choice Collections, Covering a Range of Several Centuries, and Depicting History of Germanic Art in Graphic Form

pics a mounted Amazon in combat with a panther. The original was made for the facade of the old Berlin Museum.

The other two pieces were done in the twentieth century by Hugo Lederer; one is called "The Wrestler" and the other "The Fencer," the original of the latter forming a part of the fountain in front of the University of Berlin.

An inclosed courtyard gives the museum the appearance of being almost square in shape. This feature of the building is effectively planned with balustrades and a pool; there are roses blooming in one corner, and in the center is a bronze reproduction of the famous "symbol" lion of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, the original of which was cast in 1166. In this courtyard, also in the basement and in other parts of the building yet unfurnished, is ample room for future acquisitions. The museum, with its variety of exhibits, and its fine library, provides a working place of exceptional interest for those wishing to study or to review the history of Germanic art.

PRICE OF DAMASCUS WHEAT
BEIRUT, Syria, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The price of wheat has become considerably lower nevertheless the merchants of Beirut continue to charge fancy prices. The rotol of Damascus wheat costs three piastres and a quarter at Damascus; in Beirut the same is sold at 5½ piastres, though the cost of transport does not exceed a quarter of a piastre per rotol.

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DALLIN STATUE TO BE UNLIGHTED

"The Scout" Subject of Kansas City Controversy

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—"The Scout," Cyrus Dallin's masterpiece and Kansas City's most important statue, will not be lighted at night, despite considerable agitation heretofore to that end. George E. Kessler, nationally-known landscape architect, and consultant to Kansas City's park board, put his foot down on the project and Mr. Kessler's word in matters of that kind is law in Kansas City.

Every visitor to Kansas City remembers "The Scout," the magnificent sta-

ture of an Indian on horseback, with his hand shading his eyes as he peers over the lands his fathers trod at the rush of civilization that seems bound

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Finds many things both in the Gift Shop and elsewhere, which the late shopper never sees; things distinctive and exclusive, of which but one or two are shown; the fashionable, the novel, the unusual things which seem to "walk right out"; these are but a few of the reasons why the early shopper is the favored one.

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HARZFIELD'S
Petticoat Lane, Kansas City

to envelop him. Located on a hillside in Penn Valley Park, just south of Kansas City's Union Station and the site of the proposed \$2,000,000 war memorial, "The Scout" gives visitors here an instant glimpse of the old and the new Kansas City as it was 40 years ago and as it is today.

The location of "The Scout" was to carry on history's tradition of a tribal scout, looking at the trail ahead of him and, in this instance, seeing what marvelous changes civilization has wrought." Mr. Kessler pointed out. "He would not be doing this at night, and the light would be an error that would be laughable because he certainly could not see outside of its glaze. To light the statue would be to destroy all historical tradition that goes with it."

The agitators of the movement were quick to see Mr. Kessler's point of view and agree with him.

ROCK ISLAND'S TRAFFIC
CHICAGO, Nov. 22—The Rock Island road's loadings for the first 17 days of November increased 9 per cent.

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PLEA FOR MORE EDUCATION MADE

MISSOURI TEACHERS TOLD OF ILLITERACY IN UNITED STATES

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence)—William Mather Lewis, chief of the educational service of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, made a plea for greater education of the masses in his address on "education and business," before the thousands of teachers here at the sixtieth annual meeting of the Missouri State Teachers Association.

Mr. Lewis declared that there are more than 5,000,000 persons over ten years old in the United States today who cannot write their own names. Twenty out of every 87 can write their names but cannot read a newspaper or write a letter, he said. The right kind of schools is the only solution for this condition, Mr. Lewis said, and so long as it is that students stay in school until they have at least a good elementary education.

Dr. J. J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, spoke against internationalism in schools. "It is a move of one class against all other classes," he said. "The United States is not lasting after the dominions of other nations, and we must not let our children get that idea, or let any form of a class autocar rear itself that will need constant stamping out later."

Clyde N. Hill, president of the Southwest Missouri Teachers Association, made a plea for higher salaries for teachers. "They must get money enough to give them opportunity for growth through study and travel," he pointed out. Mr. Hill was elected president.

NEW PORT RATES FOR LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, England, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—New port rates which will affect a considerable saving on the handling of many commodities, came into force in Liverpool at the beginning of October and are expected to give an impetus to the revival of trade which officials of the Mersey Dock and Harbor Board have already noticed.

There are fewer ships laid up in the extensive docks along the Mersey side and a greater number passing in and out than there have been in recent months, and the fact is considered worthy of note when there have been so many indications the other way.

The dock and town dues, levied on ships entered into the port and entered outward, both for foreign ports and coastwise traffic, are reduced from now on by 5 per cent on the base rates. This is welcome news to importers, merchants, and shippers, inasmuch as it has ever been a great point of criticism that the Mersey rates were much higher than those levied by the Port of London.

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Jones—

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Bach-Reger Festival

Held at Heidelberg

Mannheim, Germany, Oct. 31

Special Correspondence
THE Bach-Reger Festival in Heidelberg, which began on Oct. 25, has just come to an end. It was the finest musical festival music-loving Heidelberg has enjoyed for years. Mrs. Max Reger was the honored guest of the town during the whole time. The festival was arranged in commemoration of Heidelberg's celebrated conductor, Professor Wolftrum, who made Heidelberg one of the centers of the musical world, his two chief objects in life having been to promote the knowledge of Max Reger's work and to honor Johann Sebastian Bach.

The festival was arranged by the township, and thousands of music-lovers from near and far came to attend it. The arrangements were chiefly in the hands of Dr. Kroyer, professor of music at the University of Heidelberg, as successor to Professor Wolftrum. The several musical societies of Heidelberg vied in making the festival a success, the most important of these being the Bach-Verein, whose conductor is Hermann Poppen.

Of course the question whether it is advisable to join together Bach and Reger was very much discussed. On the whole the public was in favor of the combination, especially as separate concerts were devoted to each.

The first three entertainments were allotted to the works of Reger. On Wednesday, Oct. 25, the "Symphonic Prologue to a Tragedy" and the "Bal- let-Suite" were played, linked together by the "Variations on an Original Theme" (opus 73), played on the magnificent organ by the Mannheim organist, Arno Landmann.

On Thursday morning Dr. Hermann

Music News and Reviews

Royal Philharmonic

Opens Its Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At Queen's Hall on Nov. 2 the Royal Philharmonic Society commenced its one hundred and eleventh series of concerts with one so long that it might almost have been taken as symbolic of the century. A concert, to be long, must be extremely good. This varied. The orchestra played splendidly in the second part but not in the first; only when Stravinsky's symphonic poem "Le Chant du Rossignol" was reached did the band buckle to, and then it took much trouble to little purpose, for Stravinsky's ballet transforms poorly into symphonic stuff.

Two quasi-novelties began the program. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Overture, "Youth, Sport and Loyalty," exhibited both his strong and his weak points, and though written as recently as last spring does not compare to advantage with his earlier "Britannia" overture. John Ireland's "Symphonic Rhapsody," on the other hand, is not only one of his latest but also one of his best things. While, sincere, and definite, it merited a better performance than it received.

Harold Bauer played Beethoven's G major Concerto. Every inch the great pianist, his mastery has no touch of arrogance about it, and he presents his perfect technique without a trace of self-consciousness. Barring a slight lack of intuition over the tenderest passages of this least mortal of concertos, he gave a finely thought out and finely felt performance.

The concert, conducted throughout by Albert Coates, closed on a high level with Brahms C minor Symphony. M. M. S.

The Eternal Rhythm

Played in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 20. (Special Correspondence)—There were two novelties of interest on the program which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented Nov. 17 and 18. The scheme of art which Mr. Stock set forth began with selections from "La Boutique Fantasque," a ballet which was produced three years ago at the Alhambra Theater, London. This composition had been arranged by Ottorino Respighi from music originally composed by his illustrious countryman, Rossini. That master amused himself in the later years of his life by writing ironic piano pieces with absurd and fantastic titles. There are not many people, it is to be presumed, who ever heard Rossini's derisive compositions which he put into the collection entitled "Les Riens," but Respighi lifted out of their obscurity some of those studies and turned them into a choreographic work. The suite which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra performed comprised for the most part dance tunes—Danse Cosaque, Mazurka, Tarantelle, Valse lente, Can-can, Galop—but they did not offer anything particularly stimulating to the ear, and some of them were not free from banality.

Of greater importance was "The Eternal Rhythm," by Goossens, which received its first performance in America. Goossens, an English composer, belongs to that faction which has turned its back upon conservatism. Believing with his fellow modernists that melody is played out, he offers instead snatches of phrase that do not bear the development which he forces upon them. It is to harmonic novelty that Goossens and his colleagues pin their faith, and by that token "The Eternal Rhythm" is composed principally of strange progressions and misty successions of chords. There would have been interest in this if the English composer had been less generous in the pages of his score. Twenty minutes of development of nothing in particular is, it is certain, too much.

This concert Mischa Levitzki re-

gave, one of Reger's favorite pupils, gave a lecture on the composer and Thursday night Reger's chamber-music reigned supreme, Adolph Busch and Rudolph Serkin playing together the Sonata in F sharp minor and the "Suite in ancient style." Busch by himself the "Chaconne," and Serkin "Variations and Fugue on a subject of Bach."

The two following evenings, Friday and Saturday, were devoted exclusively to the old master. On Saturday night there was an "historical" concert, in which the instruments used were of Bach's own time, in order to reproduce the original impression of eighteenth century music. The piano used was a "cembalo," constructed after the old designs by Neupert of Bamberg. While all the other concerts were held in public halls, the historical concert was given in the former grand ducal palace at the foot of the castle-hill. Soft candlelight gave a charming old-world touch to the whole performance, which bore the character of a private party rather than that of a public entertainment. The small size of the room made it even possible to enjoy two movements of a lute-symphony, written for the family circle. The historical concert was arranged by Professor Kroyer, who had devoted many months to its preparation. As old music is his specialty, it is generally hoped that this concert will be the first of a series of similar performances.

The musical festival was wound up with a matinee on Sunday morning, the only occasion on which works of both the composers were performed. It satisfied many that Reger is strong and characteristic enough to stand the test of being placed by the side of his great predecessor.



Photograph © Reutlinger

Detroit Symphony Orchestra

DETROIT, Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The third program of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, conductor, brought forth two novelties: the overture to Shakespeare's "As You Like It" by Wetzler, and the "Slovakian Rhapsody" by Kolar. The former may be listened to easily, demanding no intellectual effort, and is carried along on a rather delicate and loosely woven pattern. One almost receives the impression of an improvisation.

The "Slovakian Rhapsody," which closed the evening, was written and conducted by the assistant conductor, Victor Kolar. This work is a combination of folk tunes woven together in the bravura style. Mr. Kolar shows an intimate knowledge of instrumentation. He has a leaning toward long stretches of forte passages that lead to a desire, on the hearer's part, for greater variety of dynamics. The other orchestral offering was Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

Mme. Charles Cahier was the soloist. She sang arias and songs by Debussy, Gounod, Schubert and Tschakowsky. One heard a voice of great depth and beauty and wide range, but her otherwise excellent renditions were at times marred by her peculiar school of breathing which often left the end of a word or phrase to the imagination of the listener.

Recital by Jaroslav Kocian Played in Chicago

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The violinist Jaroslav Kocian, expressively accompanied by Vladimir Polivka, was well received by a large audience in recital. In numbers of Dvorák, Tschakowski, Bach, Smetana and others the artist revealed a tone large, free and pure, and a technical dexterity neither showy nor tricky but devoted to the exposition of the musical message. Mr. Kocian made a deep and an abiding impression. Those who heard him want him to come back to a larger occasion, with a symphony orchestra, and in a more capacious auditorium. In every way he is an artist thoroughly deserving.

F. L. W.

Edmonton Symphony Orchestra

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra opened its third season last night in the Empire Theater, giving the first concert since Henri

THEATRICAL

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This concert Mischa Levitzki re-

assumed the conductorship, and featuring Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony. This event is of more than local importance, for it happens that this orchestra of half a hundred members is the only one in the territory, about 1400 miles wide, between Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B. C. The program also included Liszt's "Les Préludes," Schubert's Overture to "Rosamunde," and Three Dances from Glinka's incidental music to "Nell Gwynne."

Henri Baron, the new conductor, impressed with his careful leadership. He led a military band in France for 12 years. The Edmonton Symphony is supported entirely by public subscription. There will be a series of five concerts, one every month from November until April.

American Art Association

Opens Its New Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—From the commodious and rambling galleries on Madison Square—the scene for so long of notable sales—the American Art Association has moved to its new up-town building, which is the last word in art galleries. Designed in the style of the Italian renaissance, spacious and magnificent in appointment, a series of 22 exhibition and sales rooms are arranged on two floors, reached by wide stairways and halls, patterned after an historical Italian model. Travertine walls and wrought-iron fixtures combine simplicity and richness, a fitting approach to the 12 large galleries specially arranged and lighted for the display of paintings and objets d'art. Here rich woodwork and paneling, hangings of deep crimson or gray velvet, heavy floor coverings, give a truly palatial effect.

The most striking feature is perhaps the lighting, the result of years of scientific research and employed for the first time. A constant and agreeable daylight effect is maintained at all times and is undoubtedly the most successful of the many attempts to solve a vexing problem.

There is an auditorium and assembly room to seat 500 people, with a stage and balcony, decorated in the

Adam style. To preserve something perhaps of the Madison Square atmosphere, several of the galleries open into each other at different levels, and the print rooms are reached by an inner double staircase. Such statistics as 60,000 square feet of floor space, one-third of which is for galleries alone, and 30,000 square feet of wall-hanging surface bear out the claim of providing the largest galleries of their kind yet known. The architect is Joseph D. Leland of Boston, who has created outside as well as within, an edifice of art unique and a notable addition to New York's public buildings. A large reception opened the galleries which was attended by a representative throng of art authorities, collectors, art dealers and patrons.

The opening exhibition was the de Souham collection of rare Gothic and French eighteenth century art, coming from several well-known French sources. Gothic furniture and tapestries, exceptionally fine specimens of needlework, furniture—chairs, sofas, and screen, some in Gobelin coverings—sixteenth century refectory and center tables of mellow walnut, Gothic embroidered stone and wood statues, stained glass of the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, decorative panels and primitive paintings, ivories, bronzes and terra cottas, filled the galleries with overflowing splendor of design and color. It was one more of a long and notable list of splendid collections to be seen in New York and well designed to open the new American Art Galleries.

At the same time in the print rooms

were being exhibited nearly 500 superb

impressions of notable etchings col-

lected from various sources. Bone, Cameron, McBry, Whistler, Zorn, Haden, Legros, Rembrandt, Lepère, Pennell, Short, Meryon, Brangwyn, and many other well-known artists are represented. For book lovers a collection of de luxe issues of English, French, and American anthors, sumptuously bound, from the library of Mrs. William F. Sheehan was the inaugural offering in this department.

R. F.

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MOOR POTENTATE REVISITS ALHAMBRA

Muley Hafid's Trip Recalls Belief That Race Again Will Dominate Spain

GRANADA, Spain, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Muley Hafid, the ex-Sultan of Morocco, whose movements again are causing a certain amount of suspicion, but who recently declared that he would never return to Morocco, even though all that belonged to him there and which he still claims were restored to him unless he returned as Sultan, has just had a highly emotional experience, adding to the romance of the history of these parts.

He has visited the Alhambra and he has wept in silence in its most beautiful apartment, La Sala de las Dos Hermanas, or the Hall of the Two Sisters, not so called because of any two human sisters who may have had a story connected with it, but because of two slabs of Macael marble, considered as "sisters" in color and form, which are part of the pavement.

Moorish Hall Recalled

It is supposed that this is the first visit by a Moorish potentate to this magnificent palace of the old Moorish kings when they lived in Spain, since the last of them was driven away from there and the reconquest of Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella was thus made complete.

It was from the Alhambra that Boabdil, the weak young king, went out to deliver the keys to the conquering Ferdinand, and then later from the hills, looking back on his lost city and in tears exclaiming, "Allah is most great," was chided by his mother, Ayesha, who said, "Well may you weep like a woman for what you were unable to keep like a man."

The Alhambra was the greatest achievement of the Moors in Spain, and just as it is said that there are Moors in Morocco who have had handed down to them through many generations keys to houses in Spain that their ancestors occupied and which they or their descendants expect to use again when they recapture Spain, so it is mentioned that rulers of Morocco hold it as an article of secret belief that they will one day take Spain again and that, as emperors, they will live in the Alhambra.

It is just an idea, of course, nothing more, and, for these times at all events, is not regarded as "practical politics." But it is worth adding that some months ago when Abd el Krim, the Rif rebel leader, was exerting his utmost propaganda among the hill tribes, he told them that the Moors had landed in Spain again and that those who led them would be long living in the Alhambra.

Politics and "sad" associations have made their natural hindrance to any Moorish prince of the first degree visiting the Alhambra since Boabdil in defeat had to turn away from it, but now Muley Hafid, who abdicated from the Moorish throne 10 years ago in favor of his brother, has just visited it.

Evidence of Sentiment

In recent times Muley Hafid has been wandering much in Andalusia, in the south of Spain, and it came about that Malaga, also most intimately and disastrously associated with the final defeat of the Moors in Spain, and Granada, were the only two places he had not visited.

Sentiment of any kind is not supposed to have a very large place in the composition of this cunning and intriguing Moor, but he does seem to have hung back from these two places, which have the most sinister significance for his country, now falling more and more completely under the domination of the Europeans. All the time, however, he was writing a little book in verse based upon some old legends of Andalusia that he had heard of in Morocco.

Occasion drew him at last to Malaga recently. He would have it that he overcame his personal scruples and had no ulterior object, but others suggest that he was impelled suddenly to make the visit because of the presence there of the Spanish High Commissioner, General Burguete, with whom he wished to discuss certain matters which he hoped might be to his advantage. However that may be, he did see and speak with the general, a circumstance that has led to much gossip.

This done, he went on with the writing of his book, and, the Malaga-Granada spell being broken, he determined to go to Granada and enjoy the peculiar exaltation of writing the last line of his work in the Alhambra itself, the first Moorish prince to be there since Boabdil. And he did so.

Exquisite Ornamentation

He was in Granada only one day. On his arrival he was met by some local personages, and the Spanish architectural surveyor of the Alhambra conducted him there and showed him over the marvelous, silent halls. At last they came to the most beautiful of them all, the Sala de las Dos Hermanas.

The walls and the arches are most exquisite; the honeycomb ceiling consists of nearly 5000 cells, all of them different but combined into a beautiful and harmonious whole. In the middle is a fountain. Upon the tiles of the walls is written in Arabic a long poem, one of the verses of which may thus be rendered: "Look attentively at my elegance, and reap the benefit of a commentary on decoration: here are columns ornamented with every perfection, the beauty of which has become proverbial—columns which, when struck by the rays of the rising sun, one might imagine, notwithstanding their colossal dimensions, to be made of so many blocks of pearl; indeed we never saw a palace more lofty than this in its exterior, or more brilliantly decorated in its interior, or having more extensive apartments."

PROF. EINSTEIN ON NEW TOUR

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Early in the spring of 1923, it is stated, Prof. Albert Einstein, while on his return journey from Japan, where he has been invited to lecture on his relativity theory, will pay a visit to Palestine in order to acquaint himself with conditions in the country. As is well known, he is a devoted Zionist.



The Guildhall Library With Its Seven Book-Lined Alcoves and Stained Glass Windows

The Library

The Guildhall Library

WHEN Hamlet said to Polonius, "You are a fishmonger," he was in reality identifying him with a very honorable company, for the Fishmongers were one of the 12 great London guilds from which the members of the court of aldermen were chosen.

A man could be a Fishmonger without ever selling a fish or he could be a Mercer without ever measuring a yard of cloth, just as a man today can be a member of a chamber of commerce without being actually in business. Not so many years ago a Lord Mayor was a "Butcher" and the under-sheriff a "Cook." A Prime Minister has been a Merchant Tailor and a Prince of Wales a Mercer; indeed in order to be eligible for civic office a candidate had to be a liverymen of one of the guilds. When the Prince of Wales chose to be a Mercer, he became a member of one of the most ancient guilds, which numbered among its early members Sir Richard Whittington.

The story of all the great and small guilds is well told in "The Livery Companies of the City of London" by W. Carew Hazlitt, though those who like to hold on to long loved legends will object to his calling the story of Whittington's cat a myth.

The ancient guilds each had its separate hall, but when the members of the various guilds desired to meet together, they went to the Guildhall, called also the "City Hall," as it was in this building that city business was transacted. Although the various trades and guilds have probably met at the same place in London town since the time of Edward the Confessor, the present building was not built until 1411.

The Early Collection

It is interesting to find that even in those early days a "business library" was demanded, for almost as soon as the Guildhall was completed a collection of books was installed. All of this original library, with the exception of the ancient charters and records of the city, was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. The books, about 1700 in number, which form the nucleus of the present collection, were first made available to the public in 1828. Now, with close to 18,000 printed books and pamphlets and 6000 manuscripts, the Guildhall Library ranks second in London as a public reference library.

The library hall is one of the most beautiful rooms in London. It is 100 feet long and 50 feet high. The architecture is Gothic of the Tudor period. Seven deep alcoves on either side are lined with books. In front of the columns supporting the arches which frame these alcoves are tables and chairs for readers. The daylight is admitted through windows high in the walls above the arches. Of the two great stained glass windows at the ends of the hall, one pictures the introduction of printing, the other bears the arms of 21 of the minor livery companies.

On the timbered ceiling are the painted coats of arms of the 12 great companies; 12 silken guild banners hang down from near the top of the hall, giving the needed high note of color to relieve and intensify by contrast the low-toned sumptuousness of the carved oak walls and timbered roof.

Business Information Available

It is not because of noble architecture and rich design, nor yet because of historic significance that thousands of business men frequent this library,

WISCONSIN NEEDS MORE ROAD FUNDS

Graduated License Fees and Gasoline Tax Among Projects Considered

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence)—When Wisconsin's new Legislature convenes early in January one of the most important questions that will come before it is a proposed change in financing the great highway improvement campaign. This year the cost of the road program to State, county and town was nearly \$87,000,000, of which less than one-ninth, or \$4,000,000, was contributed by motor vehicles.

The legislative committee of the Wisconsin County Boards Association has recommended that the user of the road shall bear a larger portion of the expense and that general property, real and personal, be relieved of part of the heavy burden it has been carrying.

The problem that is to be presented to the legislators for solution was created because the last Legislature did not pass the highway appropriation bill providing money to meet the aid available from the Federal Treasury, where state money is voted for road construction. Wisconsin can draw \$6,000,000 from the Federal Treasury if it sets aside an equal sum. If it does not do so at the coming session of the Legislature, it will lose the large sum offered by the Nation, and it will be apportioned among other states.

In the past 90 per cent of the money for roadbuilding has come from a tax on general property. The people are crying out so loudly against high taxes that the members of the Legislature are inclined to heed their protests and not levy a general tax to meet the amount required to obtain federal aid, but to try to raise the necessary money in some other manner. Many are said to favor the recommendations of the legislative committee of the County Boards Association. These include:

A 2 per cent tax on the value of automobiles, to be paid in lieu of the present personal property tax. This would not increase the taxes of the owners. It is proposed that cars be valued at 90 per cent of their original cost the first year, 70 per cent the second and 50 per cent the third year.

Change in the license law so that instead of a flat rate of \$10 the rate would be graded on the basis of 50 cents a hundred weight. This would call for \$7 from the low-priced cars.

A large increase and graduated license fee on heavy motor trucks and omnibuses, averaging \$1 for every hundred weight of vehicle and load. This is on the theory that these vehicles are destructive of roads and should therefore pay a portion of the cost they create.

A tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline used in cars on roads, the tax to be refunded on gasoline used for agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes. This provision is of especial interest to the tourists who every summer

scripts, the current usefulness of its modern book collections, and the spirit of intelligent and cordial service manifested by its highly efficient staff combine to produce a model municipal library.

AUSTRALIAN FAVORS ROUND TABLE METHOD

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—A step toward permanent peace is taken when representatives of nations just gathered around a table, get acquainted, talk over trouble, and try to remove differences, according to George Edward Rich, justice of the High Court of Australia, in an address to the English-Speaking Union here.

Mr. Justice Rich and Arthur Lang Campbell, an Australian lawyer, who also spoke, are just returning as delegates from the conference of the League of Nations at Geneva. That the League affords an opportunity for discussion of problems and likely settlement of issues, was the assertion of Mr. Justice Rich, who said he could not see how any nation could isolate itself or stand aloof.

The library is especially rich in books relating to the history and antiquities of London, genealogy, heraldry, archaeology, history, and topography. Among its notable treasures are an extensive series of proclamations, accounts of the plague and the great fire, a complete set of the London Gazette from its commencement in 1665 to date, a collection of the papers of the House of Commons from 1335 to date, a collection of volumes illustrated by Cruikshank, and the Kitton collection of books on Dickens, together with editions of his works. This collection is administered as a separate national Dickens collection.

The books are classified after the decimal system, and a comprehensive card catalog is provided for the use of readers.

Questions Without Answers

Like the other great London libraries, the Guildhall library is not for men or women who wish to use it as a refuge, but for those who seek definite information on some specified subject. The attendants, however, never refuse (if they have time) to answer any reasonable question. Sometimes, naturally, the answer is that "there is no answer."

An example of the sort of questions continually asked, the librarian gave me several he had just answered. With regard to a manuscript on Mary Queen of Scots, which had been found, "Had it ever been published?" A color print without a title, "What was the title?" A set of lithographic views of London, "What was the selling price?" "Where can paper talles be seen?" "What is the best place to get gilt ornaments on an old clock renewed?"

"It takes time to answer some of these questions," said the assistant in charge, "and, as the staff numbers are few, we sometimes have to refuse; but as our slogan is 'personal service,' every service that is humanly possible we try to give."

In the Locked Strong Room

Down under the library is a locked strong room in which some of the treasures of the collection are kept, such as the book with the signatures of London's lord mayors, and the deed of a house in Blackfriars bearing the authenticated signature of Shakespeare. The mortgage deed of this same property is in the British Museum. The duplicate of the deed of sale, which also has his signature, is said to be now in Rhode Island.

This manuscript treasure room is reached by traversing the crypt, which dates back to the early part of the fifteenth century, and the museum which contains relics of the Roman occupation of London. The librarian called attention to examples of Elizabethan jewelry of fine workmanship found in a bucket by some workmen who were digging for the foundations of a building in Cheapside. The historical value of its ancient manu-

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ARMY AND NAVY MEET SATURDAY

Famous United States Academy Elevens Will Battle in Annual Game at Philadelphia

WEST POINT-ANAPOLIS WINNERS	Score
1890-Annapolis	24-0
1891-West Point	32-16
1892-Annapolis	12-4
1893-Annapolis	6-4
1894-West Point	17-5
1895-West Point	15-7
1896-West Point	11-5
1897-West Point	22-8
1898-West Point	40-5
1899-West Point	11-0
1900-West Point	6-6
1901-West Point	10-0
1902-West Point	6-0
1903-West Point	11-0
1904-West Point	22-9
1905-Tie	6-6
1906-Annapolis	10-0
1907-Annapolis	6-0
1908-West Point	2-0
1909-Annapolis	3-0
1910-Annapolis	6-0
1911-Annapolis	2-0
1912-Annapolis	4-0
1913-West Point	22-9
1914-West Point	20-0
1915-West Point	14-0
1916-West Point	18-7
1917-Annapolis	6-0
1918-Annapolis	2-0
1919-Annapolis	7-0
1920-Annapolis	7-0
1921-Annapolis	12- West Point 11; ties, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22 (Special)—With the United States Military Academy eleven due to reach this city tomorrow morning and the United States Naval Academy expected to follow on Friday, the chief topic of discussion here has already become the annual army-navy football game, which is to be played in the new Stadium of the University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field, Saturday afternoon. It is the first time since 1914 that the game has been played in this city, and followers of football and the two academies are going to do all they can to make the return of the contest to Franklin Field a gala affair.

The annual football games between these two famous governmental academies is one of the greatest of gridiron classics. It rivals closely the Harvard-Yale battle, and in some ways outclasses it. From a spectacular point of view, it is the greatest of football games, as the Cadets, with their wonderful marching and their grey uniforms and the Midshipmen in their Navy blue uniforms form a picture long to be remembered by those who have seen them march onto the field and take their seats. Added to this are the many distinguished personages in political, diplomatic and civil life who always attend these games. The Navy is almost always represented by the Secretary of the Navy Department and a host of admirals, captains, lieutenants and lesser officers; while the Army is represented by the Secretary of War, generals, colonels, majors and officers of lesser degree. Often times the game is honored by the presence of the President, in which case much interest is taken in his walk across the field during the intermission between the halves.

Word from Washington is to the effect that Vice-President Calvin Coolidge, Secretary of War J. W. Weeks, Secretary of Navy Edwin Denby, and Gen. J. T. Pershing will head the host of official guests this year. President Harding, it is said, will be unable to attend.

As a football game, while the elevens may not play up to the highest standard set by some of the biggest eastern colleges, they are very little behind in technique and power and whatever they may lack in these, they make up for in intensiveness. No harder tackling, cleverer running or fiercer charging is to be seen in any football game.

This will be the twenty-fourth annual contest between these two elevens and the series is about as close as it possibly could be as Annapolis has won 12 of the games, West Point 11, and the other one was a tie. Not since the war has West Point been able to register a victory, the Navy having won in 1919, 6 to 0; in 1920, 7 to 0, and in 1921, 7 to 0.

The winning of these games seems to have run in streaks since 1901. That year West Point won and duplicated in 1902, 1903 and 1904. In 1905 the 6-to-6 tie occurred. In 1906 and 1907 Annapolis won. West Point won in 1908, but Annapolis came back in 1909, and won three straight years in 1909, 1910, and 1911. West Point won four straight times while West Point has accomplished this twice and the Midshipmen are biding every effort to make a new record for their academy this Saturday.

The preliminary seasons of the two elevens find West Point undefeated while Annapolis has lost one game. The Army, however, has twice been held to tie scores, once by Yale University when each team scored 7 points, the Cadets making brilliant uphill fight after the Elis had scored their points, and the other time by Notre Dame University when neither team was able to score. Both of these games show that Maj. C. D. Daly, the West Point coach and former star quarterback at Harvard University and West Point, has developed a very powerful eleven this fall and especially as regards defensive strength as only 13 points have been scored against it in the nine games played. Six of these points were made by Alabama Polytechnic Institute, one of the strongest teams in the south, and the other seven were made by Yale. To offset this the Cadets have scored 211 points and they stand today as one of the very few undefeated teams of the country.

Navy, on the other hand, has been scored on for 20 points in six games, and has lost one of its games. University of Pennsylvania was the eleven that defeated the Midshipmen and the score was 13 to 7. This result was one of the surprises of the season. Bucknell was the other team which

Coaches, Captains and Two Stars of Famous Army and Navy Football Elevens of 1922



TEN MIDLAND UNIVERSITIES IN CROSS-COUNTRY RACE

WESTERN CONFERENCE CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM CHAMPIONS

Year	College	Pts	Year	College	Pts
1904-Nebraska	24	1913-Wisconsin	72		
1905-Chicago	45	1914-Minnesota	45		
1906-Nebraska	26	1915-Penn State	56		
1907-Nebraska	28	1916-Purdue	56		
1908-Iowa State	41	1917-Iowa State	52		
1909-Iowa State	10	1918-Iowa State	32		
1910-Wisconsin	23	1919-Iowa State	32		
1911-Iowa State	32	1920-Iowa State	46		
1912-Wisconsin	61				

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner and college	Time
1904-James Havens, Neb.	22m. 23s.	
1905-D. L. Lightbody, Chic.	25m. 45s.	
1906-James Havens, Neb.	26m. 48s.	
1907-W. M. Berlitz, Wis.	28m. 40s.	
1908-Philip Comstock, Chic.	28m. 12s.	
1909-Fred Tydeman, Minn.	27m. 8s.	
1910-E. R. Cleveland, Wis.	24m. 43½s.	
1911-L. A. White, Wisc.	27m. 29s.	
1912-F. O. Watson, Minn.	26m. 44½s.	
1913-F. O. Watson, Minn.	26m. 25s.	
1914-F. O. Watson, Minn.	26m. 14s.	
1915-G. I. Tenny, Chic.	26m. 28s.	
1916-A. E. Hawthorne, Iowa	26m. 41s.	
1917-G. L. Otis, Chicago	27m. 41s.	
1918-C. C. Furnas, Purdue	26m. 37½s.	
1919-G. H. Finkle, Wis.	29m. 12s.	

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—Ten midland universities have entered a total of 211 athletes for the annual cross-country championship meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association at Lafayette, Ind., Saturday according to M. S. Good, secretary-treasurer of the Conference. University of Chicago and Northwestern University are the only ones of the "Big Ten" missing. Iowa State College, winner of the Missouri Valley Conference race, has entered eight men, the smallest but one of the most likely squads. Michigan Agricultural College is the tenth contestant.

University of Wisconsin lists a total of 41 men, taking the lead for size of squad. Ohio State University submits 40 names. University of Iowa 30, University of Illinois defending the title with 24, University of Michigan 21, University of Minnesota and Michigan Aggies 13 each. Purdue University 11 and Indiana University 10.

Northwestern has made no attempt to put a cross-country team in the field this fall, confining its activities to intra-mural sports, with the exception of football. Chicago has been training a team, largely for the purpose of getting its future track men in shape. Coach T. W. Eck declared, following the defeat received from Wisconsin in a dual meet, that it would be a waste of money to send the Maroons to the Conference meet.

In addition to Finkle, Wisconsin has fast men in G. C. Wade '23, D. M. Moorehead '23, L. C. Tschundt '23 and L. M. Valley '25. At Michigan Coach S. J. Farrell has R. A. Aranda '24 and Capt. J. A. Bowen '24 among the leaders.

Coch Arthur Smith's squad from Ames looks strong all the way through, with Captain Rathbun followed by two other veterans of ability, E. L. Bierbaum '23 and A. L. Brown '23. Bierbaum won the meet with University of Nebraska in fast time, and tied for second in the Missouri Valley title.

Michigan by a single point, showing that there was not a great deal of difference in the strength of the two institutions, and that another race might, as likely, as not, tip the balance the other way.

Wisconsin springs a surprise in entering G. H. Flingle '23, who will defend the individual championship. He finished first at Bloomington, Ind., last year, but failed to join the Badger squad early this fall. Another captain was elected to replace him, and he has not appeared in any of the dual meets. Coach Meirle Burke, however, has listed him for the title run at Purdue. L. M. Rathbun '23, captain of the Iowa State team, who came in second last year, has not been conspicuous in races this fall either. He won the Missouri Valley Conference race in 1921 and was regarded as one of the swiftest two-milers in the country. He did not enter the M. V. race two weeks ago, it being stated that he was saving himself for the "Big Ten" race.

Many new faces promise to be seen among the first few to finish at Purdue Saturday if the time they have set up in leading dual meets is a reliable guide. Likewise, there is a many faceted face of the last few years to be missing. G. F. McGinnis '22 who led the scoring for the championship Illinois team is not entered. C. C. Furnas '22 of Purdue, former individual champion, has graduated, while L. P. Ristine '23 of University of Iowa, who finished fourth, is not to run again.

Most promising of the new men is E. R. Isabel '23 of Michigan, who has won two dual meets and a triangular affair in which Illinois and Ohio were represented. His time in the three-mile meet at Columbus was 26m. 28s. for the five miles. This has been bettered, however, by R. B. Ulrich '23 of Minnesota, who ran the distance in mud against Iowa in 26m. 26s. Comparative figures in these races are not to be definitely relied on, however, because the timing is not always up to standard and the relative difficulties of the hills and dales traversed cannot be calculated.

Capt. Russell Scott '23 looks to be the best of Coach Harry Gill's Illini crowd. He finished second in the triangular meet won by Isabel and first in a meet with Purdue. C. T. Lisko '24 was the first Ohioan to finish at the Columbus meet.

In addition to Finkle, Wisconsin has fast men in G. C. Wade '23, D. M. Moorehead '23, L. C. Tschundt '23 and L. M. Valley '25. At Michigan Coach S. J. Farrell has R. A. Aranda '24 and Capt. J. A. Bowen '24 among the leaders.

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ATHLETIC UNION OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Votes to Direct Women's Athletics—Re-elects W. C. Prout

NEW YORK, Nov. 22—Followers of amateur athletics in the United States are much pleased with the way the affairs of the union were handled at the annual meeting which was held at the Hotel McAlpin, this city, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and prospects of a most successful year during 1923 are today considered very bright. The re-election of W. C. Prout of Boston, at the closing session yesterday, was being well received, as he made a very effective presiding official during 1922. The decision to take direct control of women's athletics is also being well received.

Last night delegates left for Washington, where today representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union will attend a meeting of the American Olympic Association. A committee of five, headed by President Prout, also will confer at the capital with the executive committee of the newly formed National Amateur Athletic Federation in connection with the latter organization's invitation to the Amateur Athletic Union to become a constituent member.

The committee on women's athletics, of which William Haddock of Pittsburgh is chairman, offered the resolution favoring direct control after voting in favor of it by a close margin of 5 to 4. Differences of opinion had arisen when the subject was brought before the convention yesterday, one group favoring direct control, while another group desired to place jurisdiction in the hands of a separate women's federation or union affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Union.

Approval was given to another proposed amendment providing that organizations desiring athletes for competition must negotiate with the clubs with which the athlete is affiliated, and not with the individual, as now authorized. The amendment also compels an athlete to secure a permit showing the dates and places where he will compete, such permit to be filed with the registration committee of the local district in which the competition is held. Recognition of 77 American records in swimming was sanctioned on the recommendation of the record committee. The list included 39 marks made by women and 38 by men.

H. S. Vanderbilt who served during the past year as commodore, succeeded J. P. Morgan as chief flag officer last year, is renominated as George Nichols, vice-commodore and Vincent Asper, rear commodore. The list of nominations follows:

Flag Officers—Commodore, H. S. Vanderbilt; Vice-Commodore, George Nichols; Rear Commodore, Vincent Asper. Secretary—G. A. Cormack. Treasurer—Tarrant Hartman. Measures—H. W. Webb. Membership Committee—C. L. Poor, H. Bishop, G. M. Pyronch, H. G. S. Nichols, Capt. R. D. White, U. S. N. E. T. Irvin.

Race Committee—Gherardi Davis, Clinton Mackenzie, Oliver Iselin. House Committee—S. A. Brown, C. M. Bishop, J. A. Johnson. Library Committee—F. G. Hinsdale, R. O. Bacon, Capt. J. F. Carter, U. S. N. Model Committee—C. S. Hoyt, C. D. Moyer, H. E. Boucher.

Committee on Club Stations and Anchorage—J. P. Morgan, Vincent Asper, J. H. Ladew. The members of the 1922 Nominating Committee are: H. Walcott, chairman; C. L. Leddy, Cornelius Vandeveer, A. J. Bowden, G. H. Griffin, E. R. Isabell, G. O. Rearick, C. A. Heinkel, James Vandever, F. K. Sparrow, E. H. Spedding, C. H. Nickelson, E. C. Probert, J. W. Sheneffeld, J. R. Polhamus, F. T. Zinn, M. A. Wisher, F. C. Armstrong, E. C. Miller, H. C. Cochran and S. J. Palek.

University of Illinois—W. H. Brumley, N. L. Brown, G. L. Seaton, G. S. McIntire, L. E. Bierbaum, V. A. Hollowell, A. W. Hantz and Dwight Holcomb.

Michigan Agricultural College—G. W. Nessman, K. L. Baguley, D. E. Clark, J. R. Harrison, J. D. Kennedy, L. W. Morford, J. V. Morford, I. D. Murphy, H. W. Richards and H. D. Sommers.

Indiana University—H. L. Warrick, N. L. Warrick, J. L. Vye, L. L. Brown, H. W. Brown, D. S. MacLoughlin, C. P. Truog, R. D. Shuck, C. H. Simonds, A. C. Jacobson, E. W. Johnson, H. S. Sturman and G. K. Higgins.

Iowa State College—M. A. Rathbun, N. L. Rathbun, G. L. Seaton, G. S. McIntire, L. E. Bierbaum, V. A. Hollowell, A. W. Hantz and Dwight Holcomb.

Michigan—K. L. Baguley, D. E. Clark, J. R. Harrison, J. D. Kennedy, L. W. Morford, J. V. Morford, I. D. Murphy, H. W. Richards and H. D. Sommers.

University of Minnesota—L. J. Bergstresser, L. J. Bushy, L. P. Chase, R. W. Barrett, R. S. Bohon, H. G. Brunington, C. D. Charlton, J. L. Fowler, W. B. Garvin, D. J. Gibbs, G. H. Linde, S. C. Marzulek, C. F. Meals, S. W. Murray, E. C. Michel,

ATHLETICS

W. F. HOPPE IS AGAIN CHAMPION

Schaefer Defeated and Loses Professional 18.2 Billiards Billiard Title

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD STANDING

	High	W. L. Wins	Avg.	P.C.
Hoppe	6 185	55	5-9	1,000
Schaefer	3 2 195	55	5-9	.800
Horemans	3 2 244	35	10-14	.600
Conti	3 2 294	41	8-12	.800
Cochran	1 4 140	33	5-15	.200
Hagenlaecher	0 5 178	31	6-15	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—In the very last moments of the final game for the world championship at 18.2 billiards, W. F. Hoppe, who lost it last year to Jacob Schaefer, the son of the man from whom he originally won it, won it once more from the present holder by a score of 500 to 283, and will hold it subject to challenge, for another year.

The ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania was thronged when the contenders made their appearance. Schaefer won the bank and scored the preliminary position shot but failed to connect after scoring three. Hoppe missed, and so did Schaefer, but then the former champion gave a hint of what was coming by a clever run of 111, though he made frequent breaks to avoid too close running. He carefully abstained from the use of the masse which he has found so difficult to execute throughout the play. He finally missed on a simple draw shot, showing considerable unsteadiness toward the end. Then Schaefer made short runs of 21 and 45, and finally overtook Hoppe in the sixth, with his best run of the evening.

In this run of 90 Schaefer showed the same billiards that he had exhibited in his match last evening, and this, coupled with Hoppe's evident unsteadiness, gave the impression that the champion was merely playing safe and would win, though he was also far from his usual steadiness.

Neither was able to shake off the other up to the end of the ninth inning, the score at that point standing 182 to 166 in favor of Schaefer. Then the champion again uncovered his most brilliant play, and keeping the balls at the head of the table, with an occasional drive of the object ball around the table that was perfectly timed and executed, compiled 68 points before he slipped on a simple cushion carom that required only care for its execution. He had less than a foot to go, and the miss was a surprise. Then Hoppe began for the first time since his opening inning to show that he had still some possibilities. Confining his game to open caroms, he scored 40. His open-table shots started the onlookers, and he was frequently greeted with cheers as he executed some difficult shots. He was still avoiding close play, however.

In the following inning, after Schaefer had missed again after executing seven easy open-table caroms, the score at that point standing 182 to 166 in favor of Schaefer. Then the champion again uncovered his most brilliant play, and keeping the balls at the head of the table, with an occasional drive of the object ball around the table that was perfectly timed and executed, compiled 68 points before he slipped on a simple cushion carom that required only care for its execution. He had less than a foot to go, and the miss was a surprise. Then Hoppe began for the first time since his opening inning to show that he had still some possibilities. Confining his game to open caroms, he scored 40. His open-table shots started the onlookers, and he was frequently greeted with cheers as he executed some difficult shots. He was still avoiding close play, however.

Again, contriving the balls at the foot of the table, he continued his run until after his ninetieth shot the referee found the balls frozen. Hoppe requested that they be spotted, and making the gathering shot with the utmost precision, gathered them once more, and held them together until 137, when he moved them to the other end of the table. Not until the score reached 171 did he make a single masse. Finally, on and around the table position shot he slipped at the score of 188.

Schaefer found the balls in perfect position near the head of the table, but after executing a number of clever masses, he slipped on a shot that failed to move six inches, to reach the second ball. This left another set-up for Hoppe, and he ran the necessary points for the victory, following the same tactics pursued in his previous run. Only once did he uncover anything sensational, when in a position shot around the table his ball hit six cushions before touching the second ball. The score by inning:

W. F. Hoppe—0 111 0 15 1 0 18 0 21 46 188 106—500. Average 41 8—12. High runs—188, 111, 106.

Jacob Schaefer—3 0 21 3 30 0 0 20 68 8 25—233. Average 23 7—12. High runs—90 65 45. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

In the afternoon game between Roger Conti and Edouard Horemans, the French champion surprised the Belgian by defeating him 500 to 303, but under the terms of the play relegated him to fourth position in the prize list, under the provision that in the event of a tie for lesser positions, the grand average of the player should govern. As Schaefer, Conti, and Horemans each won three and lost two, this made Schaefer, whose grand average was 30.94, second, with Conti, 30.06, third, and Horemans, whose defeat by Hoppe was disastrous, fourth, at 28.69.

It was once more an unfinished long run that determined the result, but even before that occurred, it was evident that the French champion stood an excellent chance for victory. Conti showed good billiards from the start, though without any great brilliancy. In his very first inning, after Horemans had missed the preliminary carom for position, he found the balls in good position near the foot of the table, and keeping them close together, without a break in the first 75 shots, when he corralled them again with a wonderful spread-draw, he made a run of 139, before missing on a simple cushion shot. He kept his lead, throughout though Horemans gradually gained on him until in the tenth inning the score stood 255 to 205. Both were unable at this stage to control their shots with any accuracy, the Belgian being especially unfortunate in that respect. Conti grad-

ually improved, however, until he was leading by 130. Then Horemans tried to overtake him, on a run of close nursing at the head of the table, but the balls broke at the eighteenth stroke, and he terminated his run four shots later. Then Conti began his exhibition. Collecting the balls in the first few shots he held them in the closest bondage until the score reached 140. He devoted the remainder of the run to open play, though always keeping the balls within easy distance of each other, mostly in the middle of the table. It was most brilliant billiards, and easily entitled him to his reward. The score by innings:

Roger Conti—139 27 11 1 47 3 1 0 10 18 8 42 1 42 151—500. Average 33 5—15. High runs—157 139 47. Edouard Horemans—0 33 1 2 72 1 4 45 12 45 6 4 8 84—205. Average 21 8—12. High runs—84 72 45. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

YALE IS GIVEN LAST HARD WORK

Varsity Squad Goes Through a Tryout of Harvard Formations

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Yale varsity football players, under the direction of Head Coach T. A. D. Jones '08 and his assistants, were put through a stiff tryout of Harvard formations this afternoon in the Yale Bowl in the only hard scrummage of the week between the Princeton and Harvard games.

While the home-coming of the varsity football team, which brought a crowd of over 3000 alumni and undergraduates to the railroad station to welcome the coaches and the 17 players, who were defeated by the Princeton Tigers last Saturday in the Palmer Stadium, sounded the keynote of Yale's preparation for Saturday's encounter with Harvard, the reorganization of the eleven, which took place in the Bowl yesterday, has thrown a new light on the prospective outcome of the Harvard-Yale battle.

The loss of C. F. Eddy '23, left end, was made definite, and that of J. C. Diller '24, right tackle, was asserted as extremely probable. Eddy's place will be filled by R. J. Luman '25, while J. H. Joss '25 will replace Diller at tackle.

These substitutions will weaken Yale considerably, as neither Luman nor Joss approaches his predecessor in ability. Joss' work in the Brown game was hardly up to the first team standard. He was easily received and unless the line coaches can polish him off considerably in the few days left of practice there will be glaring weakness at tackle. Luman was captain of the Phillips Exeter Academy eleven two years ago and was a member of the Eli's championship freshman team last year.

The coaches are inclined to start N. G. Niedlinger '24 at quarterback, notwithstanding the frequent criticisms that have been made of his work against the Tigers. C. M. O'Heir '24 and G. C. Becket '23 will work out with the squad in the remaining practice sessions as both may get into the Harvard game at some time.

Notwithstanding the loss of Eddy and Diller, the coaching staff believes that the team that will face Harvard will be stronger than that which played against Princeton. The trainers are of the opinion that I. E. Wright '24 and W. N. Mallory '24 will be available for heavy work Saturday.

WINTER SPORTS AT N. H. ARE CONSIDERED

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 22.—The joint committee of faculty and students recently named by President Metcalf to consider the matter of winter sports at New Hampshire College has recommended an expenditure of \$1000 on a ski jump and skating rink. The site preferred by the committee for the ski jump is a mile and a half from the college, at Beech Hill, and the committee has the benefit of the advice of O. C. Olson of Berlin, the builder of the Berlin jump, and himself an expert ski jumper.

Mr. Olson recommends the erection of a 50-foot tower which would be made of concrete piers and 6x6 timbers. The Beech Hill jump, and he ran the necessary points for the victory, following the same tactics pursued in his previous run. Only once did he uncover anything sensational, when in a position shot around the table his ball hit six cushions before touching the second ball. The score by inning:

W. F. Hoppe—0 111 0 15 1 0 18 0 21 46 188 106—500. Average 41 8—12. High runs—188, 111, 106.

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Several Surprises in Squash Tennis

Princeton and Harvard Clubs Show Up Strongly in Class B

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS
(CLASS B—First Section)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
D. K. E.	3	6	.600
Princeton Club	2	1	.867
Columbia Club	1	2	.333
Crescent A. C.	0	3	.000

(Second Section)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	3	0	1.000
Yale Club	3	0	1.000
Montclair A. C.	2	2	.500
Heights Casino	0	3	.000
New York A. C.	0	3	.000

MISSOURI VALLEY FOOTBALL STANDING

Team Won Tie Lost P.C.

Drake University ... 4 0 0 .1000

University of Nebraska ... 4 0 0 .1000

Kansas State A. C. ... 2 2 1 .750

University of Missouri ... 0 3 0 .500

Iowa State College ... 2 0 3 .400

University of Oklahoma ... 1 2 2 .333

University of Kansas ... 1 2 2 .333

Grinnell College ... 1 0 3 .250

Washington University ... 0 5 .000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22 (Special)

With the championship fairly in the grasp of University of Nebraska for the second season in a row, the gridiron campaign of the Missouri Valley Conference encounters a full Saturday gathering force for the grand climax Thanksgiving Day. Only one game between Conference rivals is scheduled, and only two teams have other games. There are four open dates, and Grinnell College has completed its schedule for the season.

Yale Club was also furnishing considerable of a surprise by defeating the veteran team of the Montclair Athletic Club, though using many new players in its lineup. This result left both winners with clean scores and they will meet two weeks from today for the final match in the first half of the preliminaries. The summaries:

Princeton Club vs. Columbia University Club

O. S. Green, Princeton Club, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 9-15-11, 15-6.

J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, defeated W. D. Starbuck, Columbia University Club, 15-6, 15-6.

J. C. Campbell, Princeton Club, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club, 15-6, 15-6.

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STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND REACTIONARY

Selling by Professional Bear Operators Causes a Heavy Tone

Professional selling pressure was directed at the opening of today's New York Stock Market against some of the independent steel, chemicals and minor oils, giving it a reactionary appearance. Considerable improvement was noted, however, in the southwestern railroad shares and a few specialties which were the object of pool operations.

Allied Chemicals nearly 3 points, and Davison, Chemical 1/2, while Crucible and Vanadium Steels each dropped a point and Gulf States Steel and Iron Products yielded fractionally. Barnsall A reacted one point and minor recessions took place in Marland Oil, Standard Oil of California and Royal Dutch.

Other weak spots were Studebaker, American Express, Woolworth and American Can, all off a point or more. St. Louis' Southwestern preferred moved up 1/4, Missouri Pacific preferred 1/4 and "Soo" 1.

American Bank Note jumped 31 points to a new high record, and Public Service of New Jersey gained 1/4 on overnight announcement of a higher dividend, and then reacted 1/2 on profit-taking.

Foreign exchanges were easy.

Little Support Given

Most stocks received relatively little support during the morning. Trading was in exceedingly small volume but prices, nevertheless, kept slipping steadily. Dividend-paying railroad issues were about the only exceptions to the general reactionary trend.

Low-priced rails were liquidated freely with Baltimore & Ohio, Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred and Frisco preferred the weakest, the last named falling more than 3 points.

Special heaviness was displayed by the food, public utility, merchandising, and Pan-American oil shares, the losses running from 1 to nearly 5 points. Special buying occurred in Cerro De Pasco, Electric Storage Battery, White Eagle Oil, New York Air Brake A, and U. S. Alcohol, the gains ranging from 1 to 1 1/2 points.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Quiet Liquidation

The persistence of the quiet liquidation which ultimately affected all classes of stocks underlined the confidence of the bulls and offerings increased when it became plain that short sellers were having things pretty much their own way.

High-priced railroads which held well during the morning gave way to 2 points, while Baltimore & Ohio lost 3 and St. Louis & San Francisco preferred 5 1/2. The St. Louis' southwestern shares showed exceptional strength, the preferred rising 4 points.

Losses of 2 points or more were quite numerous among the industrials and specialties, with Woolworth losing 6 points and Mexican Petroleum and Standard Oil of New Jersey 4 each.

Bond Prices Irregular

Few important changes took place in the early and irregular bond dealings. Gains and losses were about evenly divided in the foreign list, Seine 7s, Zurich 8s, Brazil 7s, Jurgens 6s and Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 6s advancing slightly while Japanese 4s, French 8s, Copenhagen 5 1/2s, Denmark 8s, Czechoslovakian 8s and Mexican 4s slipped to lower ground.

Railroad mortgages were virtually neglected, Canadian Pacific 4s gaining fractionally, while Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4 1/2s and Louisville & Nashville 4s lost ground.

Chile Copper 7s which were strong yesterday, receded a point and were followed into lower ground by Otis Steel 8s, Montana Power 8s, and Derry 7s.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat: Open High Low Close
Dec. 1.19% 1.20% 1.18% 1.18%
May 1.17% 1.18% 1.18% 1.18%
July 1.09% 1.09% 1.08% 1.08%

Corn: Open High Low Close
Dec.71% .71% .70% .70%
May70% .71% .70% .70%
July70% .70% .69% .69%

Oats: Open High Low Close
Dec.43% .44% .43% .43%
May43% .43% .42% .42%
July40% .40% .39% .39%

Lard: Open High Low Close
Dec. 10.30 10.30 10.20 10.20
Jan. 9.97 9.97 9.97 9.97

b.Bid.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p.m.)
Last Prev.
High Low Last
Close

Amalg.: Open High Low Last
Close
Dec.35 .35 .35 .35
Jan.53 .53 .53 .53
Feb.07 .07 .07 .07

Mont. & Mont.: Open High Low Last
Close
Dec.80 .78 .78 .78
Jan.98 .98 .98 .98

Shea: Open High Low Last
Close
Dec.55 .55 .55 .55
Jan.55 .55 .55 .55

Un. Verde Ext.: Open High Low Last
Close
Dec.27 .26 .26 .26
Jan.27 .26 .26 .26

Verde Mines: Open High Low Last
Close
Dec.45 .43 .43 .43

Liverpool Cotton

Prev. Open High Low Last
Close
Dec. 14.19 14.19 14.01 14.17
Jan. 14.14 14.14 13.99 13.99
Feb. 14.05 14.05 13.90 13.90
Mar. 13.95 13.95 13.80 13.80
Apr. 13.80 13.80 13.58 13.58
May. 13.66 13.66 13.58 13.58
June. 13.58 13.58 13.50 13.50
July. 13.50 13.50 13.29 13.29
Aug. 13.48 13.48 13.22 13.22
Sept. 13.22 13.22 13.00 13.00
Oct. 12.64 12.64 12.64 12.64
Nov. 12.69 12.69 12.50 12.50

New York Cotton
(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2.15 p.m.)
Last Prev.
High Low Last
Close

Ill. Cent. L.: Open High Low Last
Close
Dec. 7.54 7.54 7.44 7.51
Jan. 7.28 7.28 7.25 7.25
Feb. 7.25 7.25 7.22 7.22
Mar. 7.22 7.22 7.20 7.20
Apr. 7.20 7.20 7.18 7.18
May. 7.18 7.18 7.15 7.15
June. 7.15 7.15 7.12 7.12
July. 7.12 7.12 7.08 7.08
Aug. 7.08 7.08 7.05 7.05
Sept. 7.05 7.05 7.02 7.02
Oct. 7.02 7.02 7.00 7.00
Nov. 7.00 7.00 6.98 6.98
Dec. 6.98 6.98 6.95 6.95
Jan. 6.95 6.95 6.92 6.92
Feb. 6.92 6.92 6.89 6.89
Mar. 6.89 6.89 6.86 6.86
Apr. 6.86 6.86 6.83 6.83
May. 6.83 6.83 6.80 6.80
June. 6.80 6.80 6.77 6.77
July. 6.77 6.77 6.74 6.74
Aug. 6.74 6.74 6.71 6.71
Sept. 6.71 6.71 6.68 6.68
Oct. 6.68 6.68 6.65 6.65
Nov. 6.65 6.65 6.62 6.62
Dec. 6.62 6.62 6.60 6.60
Jan. 6.60 6.60 6.57 6.57
Feb. 6.57 6.57 6.54 6.54
Mar. 6.54 6.54 6.51 6.51
Apr. 6.51 6.51 6.48 6.48
May. 6.48 6.48 6.45 6.45
June. 6.45 6.45 6.42 6.42
July. 6.42 6.42 6.39 6.39
Aug. 6.39 6.39 6.36 6.36
Sept. 6.36 6.36 6.33 6.33
Oct. 6.33 6.33 6.30 6.30
Nov. 6.30 6.30 6.27 6.27
Dec. 6.27 6.27 6.24 6.24
Jan. 6.24 6.24 6.21 6.21
Feb. 6.21 6.21 6.18 6.18
Mar. 6.18 6.18 6.15 6.15
Apr. 6.15 6.15 6.12 6.12
May. 6.12 6.12 6.09 6.09
June. 6.09 6.09 6.06 6.06
July. 6.06 6.06 6.03 6.03
Aug. 6.03 6.03 6.00 6.00
Sept. 6.00 6.00 5.97 5.97
Oct. 5.97 5.97 5.94 5.94
Nov. 5.94 5.94 5.91 5.91
Dec. 5.91 5.91 5.88 5.88
Jan. 5.88 5.88 5.85 5.85
Feb. 5.85 5.85 5.82 5.82
Mar. 5.82 5.82 5.79 5.79
Apr. 5.79 5.79 5.76 5.76
May. 5.76 5.76 5.73 5.73
June. 5.73 5.73 5.70 5.70
July. 5.70 5.70 5.67 5.67
Aug. 5.67 5.67 5.64 5.64
Sept. 5.64 5.64 5.61 5.61
Oct. 5.61 5.61 5.58 5.58
Nov. 5.58 5.58 5.55 5.55
Dec. 5.55 5.55 5.52 5.52
Jan. 5.52 5.52 5.49 5.49
Feb. 5.49 5.49 5.46 5.46
Mar. 5.46 5.46 5.43 5.43
Apr. 5.43 5.43 5.40 5.40
May. 5.40 5.40 5.37 5.37
June. 5.37 5.37 5.34 5.34
July. 5.34 5.34 5.31 5.31
Aug. 5.31 5.31 5.28 5.28
Sept. 5.28 5.28 5.25 5.25
Oct. 5.25 5.25 5.22 5.22
Nov. 5.22 5.22 5.19 5.19
Dec. 5.19 5.19 5.16 5.16
Jan. 5.16 5.16 5.13 5.13
Feb. 5.13 5.13 5.10 5.10
Mar. 5.10 5.10 5.07 5.07
Apr. 5.07 5.07 5.04 5.04
May. 5.04 5.04 5.01 5.01
June. 5.01 5.01 4.98 4.98
July. 4.98 4.98 4.95 4.95
Aug. 4.95 4.95 4.92 4.92
Sept. 4.92 4.92 4.89 4.89
Oct. 4.89 4.89 4.86 4.86
Nov. 4.86 4.86 4.83 4.83
Dec. 4.83 4.83 4.80 4.80
Jan. 4.80 4.80 4.77 4.77
Feb. 4.77 4.77 4.74 4.74
Mar. 4.74 4.74 4.71 4.71
Apr. 4.71 4.71 4.68 4.68
May. 4.68 4.68 4.65 4.65
June. 4.65 4.65 4.62 4.62
July. 4.62 4.62 4.59 4.59
Aug. 4.59 4.59 4.56 4.56
Sept. 4.56 4.56 4.53 4.53
Oct. 4.53 4.53 4.50 4.50
Nov. 4.50 4.50 4.47 4.47
Dec. 4.47 4.47 4.44 4.44
Jan. 4.44 4.44 4.41 4.41
Feb. 4.41 4.41 4.38 4.38
Mar. 4.38 4.38 4.35 4.35
Apr. 4.35 4.35 4.32 4.32
May. 4.32 4.32 4.29 4.29
June. 4.29 4.29 4.26 4.26
July. 4.26 4.26 4.23 4.23
Aug. 4.23 4.23 4.20 4.20
Sept. 4.20 4.20 4.17 4.17
Oct. 4.17 4.17 4.14 4.14
Nov. 4.14 4.14 4.11 4.11
Dec. 4.11 4.11 4.08 4.08
Jan. 4.08 4.08 4.05 4.05
Feb. 4.05 4.05 4.02 4.02
Mar. 4.02 4.02 3.99 3.99
Apr. 3.99 3.99 3.96 3.96
May. 3.96 3.96 3.93 3.93
June. 3.93 3.93 3.90 3.90
July. 3.90 3.90 3.87 3.87
Aug. 3.87 3.87 3.84 3.84
Sept. 3.84 3.84 3.81 3.81
Oct. 3.81 3.81 3.78 3.78
Nov. 3.78 3.78 3.75 3.75
Dec. 3.75 3.75 3.72 3.72
Jan. 3.72 3.72 3.69 3.69
Feb. 3.69 3.69 3.66 3.66
Mar. 3.66 3.66 3.63 3.63
Apr. 3.63 3.63 3.60 3.60
May. 3.60 3.60 3.57 3.57
June. 3.57 3.57 3.54 3.54
July. 3.54 3.54 3.51 3.51
Aug. 3.51 3.51 3.48 3.48
Sept. 3.48 3.48 3.45 3.45
Oct. 3.45 3.45 3.42 3.42
Nov. 3.42 3.42 3.39 3.39
Dec. 3.39 3.39 3.36 3.36
Jan. 3.36 3.36 3.33 3.33
Feb. 3.33 3.33 3.30 3.30
Mar. 3.30 3.30 3.27 3.27
Apr. 3.27 3.27 3.24 3.24
May. 3.24 3.24 3.21 3.21
June. 3.21 3.21 3.18 3.18
July. 3.18 3.18 3.15 3.15
Aug. 3.15 3.15 3.12 3.12
Sept. 3.12 3.12 3.09 3.09
Oct. 3.09 3.09 3.06 3.06
Nov. 3.06 3.06 3.03 3.03
Dec. 3.03 3.03 3.00 3.00
Jan. 3.00 3.00 2.97 2.97
Feb. 2.97 2.97 2.94 2.94
Mar. 2.94 2.94 2.91 2.91
Apr. 2.91 2.91 2.88 2.88
May. 2.88 2.88 2.85 2.85
June. 2.85 2.85 2.82 2.82
July. 2.82 2.82 2.79 2.79
Aug. 2.79 2.79 2.76 2.76
Sept. 2.76 2.76 2.73 2.73
Oct. 2.73 2.73 2.70 2.70
Nov. 2.70 2.70 2.67 2.67
Dec. 2.67 2.67 2.64 2.64
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Feb. 2.61 2.61 2.58 2.58
Mar. 2.58 2.58 2.55 2.55
Apr. 2.55 2.55 2.52 2.52
May. 2.52 2.52 2.49 2.49
June. 2.49 2.49 2.46 2.46
July. 2.46 2.46 2.43 2.43
Aug. 2.43 2.43 2.40 2.40
Sept. 2.40 2.40 2.37 2.37
Oct. 2.37 2.37 2.34 2.34
Nov. 2.34 2.34 2.31 2.31
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Jan. 2.28 2.28 2.25 2.25
Feb. 2.25 2.25 2.22 2.22
Mar. 2.22 2.22 2.19 2.19
Apr. 2.19 2.19 2.16 2.16
May. 2.16 2.16 2.13 2.13
June. 2.13 2.13 2.10 2.10
July. 2.10 2.10 2.07 2.07
Aug. 2.07 2.07 2.04 2.04
Sept. 2.04 2.04 2.01 2.01
Oct. 2.01 2.01 1.98 1.98
Nov. 1.98 1.98 1.95 1.95
Dec. 1.95 1.95 1.92 1.92
Jan. 1.92 1.92 1.89 1.89
Feb. 1.89 1.89 1.86 1.86
Mar. 1.86 1.86 1.83 1.83
Apr. 1.83 1.83 1.80 1.80
May. 1.80 1.80 1.77 1.77
June. 1.77 1.77 1.74 1.74

ROCK ISLAND EARNINGS ARE DISAPPOINTING

Road Will Do Well to Show Any Surplus After Preferred Dividends

With September's unfavorable earnings statement in Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific this year cannot do much better than earn preferred dividend requirements, if it can do that. The nine months' statements show the company short about \$1,000,000 on dividend requirements. But since a 10-year analysis of earnings shows that 53 per cent of net is usually earned the last five months, it is possible the last three months may go a long way toward making up the difference and show preferred dividends earned.

For nine months to Sept. 30, Rock Island showed net available for dividends of \$1,576,075, while the disbursement on preferred stocks proportioned was approximately \$2,676,000. Adding net available for dividends in the final three months of last year, \$1,547,092 would give only \$3,123,000, while dividends on the first and second preferred require \$3,567,955 annually.

Estimates Too High

Revision of earlier unofficial estimates of earnings this year, which ran as high as \$5 a share on the \$74,482-528 common, has been made necessary by statements since July. Up to that time the company had been running well ahead of 1921, when \$2.96 a share was earned on the common. May, June and July showed good advances over a year ago, but the slump came in August, normally the best month. August showed a deficit of \$394,457, compared with a surplus of \$1,885,000 for the corresponding month of 1921. The trend this year is shown in the following:

	Gross revenue	Net revenue
January	\$9,024,323	\$11,044,482
February	8,970,129	9,932,100
March	10,270,841	11,854,709
April	9,183,864	10,465,792
May	10,055,548	10,818,154
June	11,250,027	11,753,456
July	10,569,051	12,285,793
August	11,217,459	13,765,748
September	11,217,459	13,137,808
Total	91,902,578	105,494,945
Balance for divs		
1922	1921	
January	\$9,024,323	\$11,044,482
February	8,970,129	9,932,100
March	10,270,841	11,854,709
April	9,183,864	10,465,792
May	10,055,548	10,818,154
June	11,250,027	11,753,456
July	10,569,051	12,285,793
August	11,217,459	13,765,748
September	11,217,459	13,137,808
Total	91,902,578	105,494,945

More Cars Needed

Rock Island was hard hit for a time by the shopmen's strike. Practically 100 per cent of its employees walked out. Shop forces are now back to normal, and President J. E. Gorman has been successful in organizing the company's own shopmen's union. The car situation is still bad, and inability to have cars returned from eastern lines is restricting traffic to a great extent.

While grain traffic is fair, it might be better. A considerable part of the traffic last year came from oil districts, and this year's falling off in this line has hit Rock Island.

The company has been liberal in allowance for maintenance. A special charge of \$600,000 was set up in August for deferred maintenance. A charge of \$250,000 was taken out of September earnings on this account, and it is probable that for each month to the end of this year a similar charge will be made. Some carriers have not been taking account of deferred maintenance during the strike period.

October should make a better showing than the previous month, but no marked increase is likely. On the other hand, the current rate indicates that November should be an extremely good month.

WOOL TRADE SEES SAMPLES OF NEW CLASSIFICATIONS

The move to standardize wool grades in the United States as being attempted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, was brought to the attention of the Boston wool trade in a concrete manner yesterday afternoon in the form of type samples which have been drawn and classified by the wool experts of the Bureau and which were submitted for the criticism of the local trade of the various markets of the country.

The Government was represented at the conference by G. T. Willingmyre, specialist in marketing wool; D. W. Willingmyre, assistant in marketing wool; L. S. Tenney, assistant chief of the Bureau; C. V. Whalin, in charge of marketing live stock, meat and wool; and W. A. Mueller, assistant in marketing wool.

Messrs. Tenney and G. T. Willingmyre explained the work which has been done and showed how the wools have been classified into seven different primary grades, fine, half-low quarter blood, common, and braid, and how these classifications, except the last two, have been subdivided into three sub-classifications, according to length of staple, that is, combing, French combing, and clothing. Besides this grouping or classification, there have been the definition of rejects, for whatever defective or unfavorable conditions may exist.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

	1922	1921
Gross	\$1,852,871	\$1,945,357
Net	33,560	452,578
10 months:		
Gross	\$16,578,758	\$18,506,324
Net	3,152,324	4,215,639

WHITE EAGLE OIL PROFITS

The White Eagle Oil & Refining Company in October earned \$1,000,000 before deducting reserves for depreciation, depletion and federal tax of \$351,729, compared with \$344,605 for October, 1921. The net income for the 10 months of 1922 was \$2,568,409, compared with \$1,463,500 in 1921, an increase of 96 per cent.

ADIRONDACK POWER & LIGHT

Bond Interest Covered Twice Over—Revenues Increase

Adirondack Power & Light Company's earnings for October show a steady increase in both gross revenues and net earnings. The earnings for the year ended October 21, 1922, compare with the earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, as follows:

1922 1921

Gross revenues \$5,511,267 \$4,790,426

Net after taxes 1,752,517 1,392,903

Bond interest 807,760 727,441

Balance 944,757 665,162

These figures show that for the year ended Oct. 31 last, the present bond interest was earned more than twice. This showing is all the stronger in view of the fact that it is the company's policy to include in operating expenses a charge for depreciation amounting to approximately 6 per cent of gross revenues. The balance of \$944,757 represents earnings of nearly 16 per cent on the outstanding preferred stock.

Approximately 80 per cent of the gross revenues are derived from electric sales and 20 per cent from gas sales. Electric energy is developed in six different hydroelectric generating stations of a total capacity of 53,340 kw., and a new steam station of 30,000 kw. at Amsterdam, N. Y. The installation of the second 15,000 kw. turbine in this station has just been completed.

In addition to its own plants the company has contracts with other public utilities of which the Cohoes Power and Light Corporation is one, for a total demand capacity of about 50,000 kw. The company is thus provided with generating resources of 133,340 kw., the greater part of which is from water power stations.

The new steam station will help to maintain the electrical output in low water periods and greatly help to reduce the necessity of purchasing energy from others at relatively high rates during the low water season.

BOSTON & MAINE EARNINGS SHOW GRADUAL GAIN

Gross earnings of the Boston & Maine Railroad for October are expected to show a considerable increase over September and to approximate the gross of October, 1921, despite rate reductions, meanwhile paid into effect. The estimate is \$7,300,000, which would be about \$300,000 more than in September.

Freight revenue is placed about \$100,000 less than in October last year and passenger revenues about \$50,000 less, but there has been an offsetting increase in miscellaneous operating revenue such as that from milk and particularly from express, in which a special adjustment covering a number of months was made in October.

But operating expenses were also considerably increased last month. Fuel costs were higher, as Boston & Maine had to go into the market and buy English coal, and its consumption was larger because of the greater volume of business being handled. But a still greater factor in increased expense was the steady gain of cars on the line, which necessarily involved heavier charges for car hire. In October Boston & Maine had between 3,000 and 4,000 more cars a day on the line than in September. The average was about 36,000, compared with 32,000 in September.

It is anticipated, however, that despite the increased expense, Boston & Maine, with the larger gross, will be able to show fixed charges earned for October, and also, probably, the sinking fund requirements and equipment trust installments.

CIRCULATION OF GERMAN BANK NOTES ENORMOUS

German bank note circulation has reached a new high level, \$82,105,100,000 marks, an increase of 65,088,900,000 marks as compared with last week, and of 47,109,600,000 since Jan. 1, 1922.

More notes were added to circulation last week than during the whole period Jan. 1-July 1 of this year. Growing borrowings of the state have been primarily responsible for the enormous increase in paper money.

The German Government has done most of its financing since the armistice through non-interest bearing short-term treasury bills, discounted at the Reichsbank, which serve as a cover for circulating notes. The bank now holds 578,938,600,000 marks of treasury bills and 51,113,200,000 marks of currency certificates, compared with 117,037,200,000 marks in bills and 6,208,600,000 in certificates at the beginning of 1922.

The increase in the discount rate has been ineffective in checking inflation.

DEMAND FOR STEEL CONTINUES BIG IN CHICAGO DISTRICT

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Inland Steel Company is accepting orders for the first quarter at unchanged prices with the understanding that shipment will be made as soon as possible, but with no specified date. The same policy is being followed by Illinois Steel. Operations of leading producers are unchanged.

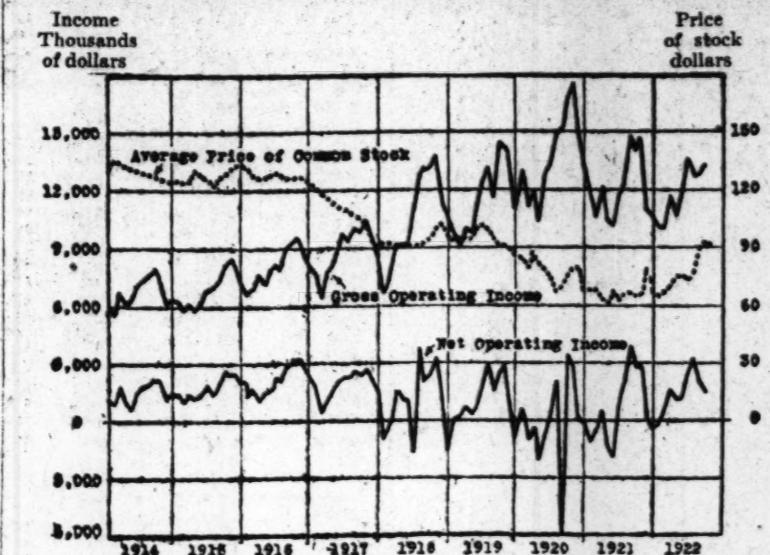
Bookings were slightly heavier and inquiries fewer last week, but consumption is holding up, and probably would be greater if steel could be awarded.

The demand for structural steel is heavy, with inquiries for 30,000 tons in the market here and requirements for 67,000 tons estimated for projected building plans. Demand for farm implements from the south is good. There are inquiries for 50,000 tons of steel.

PHILADELPHIA FAILURE

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—The firm of Dard & Knoblauch was today suspended for insolvency by the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the Federal Court

NORTH WESTERN'S NINE-YEAR RECORD



SLOW CANNED FRUIT MARKET IN ENGLAND

Australia Working to Reduce Public Preference for Cali- fornia Product

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7 (Special)—The past canned fruit season in England, which is the market for the greatest proportion of the total exports for canned fruits from California, has been a thoroughly disappointing one, and dealers and brokers profess themselves at a loss to foresee when a revival in the trade can be confidently looked for.

Early forecasts of the new fruit season were to the effect that fully 50 per cent of the Californian crop of peaches, apricots, and pears, would be exported to the United Kingdom; but there is no prospect of this prediction being borne out at the time of writing, since there has been a mere trickling of business in England since June, and many dealers have been left with stocks of old fruit on their hands in consequence of the light summer demand. The first shipments of the 1922 crop have arrived on a practically stagnant market, and very few merchants have bought according to the scale of their normal requirements.

Australian Trading System

Prices on the spot have been merely nominal for months, and in the absence of business it is difficult to say what the market really is. If there is no interest for California fruit there is equally little for Australian, of which the first arrivals were landed two months before the first Californian shipments. Had there been anything like the normal demand Australian fruit would have had a run during the intervening period, since the prices as quoted compared very favorably with spot prices for the 1921 crop of California.

The Australian packers have adopted a system of grading which is all to their advantage, though it is considered that a greater difference in the respective sizes of the cans would help materially. Between the can containing 1 lb. 8 oz. and that containing 2 lbs. 6 oz. there is not a great deal of difference at first glance to a customer in a hurry, unless the two sizes are side by side on a counter. Labels for the various qualities are distinguished only by a difference in color and by the grade stamped thereon, but the Californian system of having an entirely different brand for the different grades has not been followed.

It is evident that the Australians are making progress in the canned fruit industry and are doing their best to reduce the public preference for Californian. The nature of the Australian grown peach, which is harder and much bigger than the American, is, however, a serious handicap in that branch of the trade. More has been heard of South African fruit, as was anticipated after the excellent samples that found their way to the United Kingdom last season. Pineapples of splendid color and taste, although smaller than the Hawaiian, were put on the English market last season, and found ready sale at reasonable prices. Attempts to popularize the grated variety, however, were not successful.

Record English Fruit Crop

Coincident with the falling off in demand for canned fruits through unfavorable climatic conditions, there has been a record crop of fresh fruit in England, and this has been so good that it did not pay the growers in many cases to harvest it and incur the cost of marketing. It was, therefore, left on the ground in many parts of England and particularly in the case of plums. Had sugar been more reasonable in price, the number of home manufacturers of jams would have been much greater, to the detriment of sales of canned plums.

On the whole, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, it has been a fresh fruit season, and canned goods will have to be carried over till next summer, unless something unforeseen occurs.

It is without doubt a good thing that some firms have had a satisfactory run with dried fruit as a result of the stoppage of the Smyrna supplies, this circumstance helping very materially to tide over the losses incurred on a falling canned goods market.

WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—The Westinghouse Air Brake Company's automobile and truck brake department is expanding more rapidly than anticipated. The new brake system was inaugurated by the Pacific coast branch, and shipments of new equipment already have been made to South America and Europe.

GERMAN COAL PROBLEM

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Syndicalistic coal miners threaten to discontinue overtime work, expecting that the new non-Socialist Government will reintroduce the eight-hour day.

The merger of the American Motors Corporation and the Bessemer Motor Truck Company of Philadelphia awaits the approval of the stockholders. The Bessemer & Allentown Motor Truck Company has been assets in excess of \$3,000,000, and capitalization of \$2,000,000 in 8 per cent preferred stock and 200,000 shares common stock.

Seymour Cromwell, president of the New York Stock Exchange, has a plan which he believes would end fake promotions. This would require sworn statements prior to the issuing of securities semi-annually thereafter; also to include adequate information of flotation and financial position of the issuing companies.

Special circular upon request

ROY J. FOSTER & CO., Inc.

New England Investments

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This

UNCERTAINTY CHARACTERIZES WOOL MARKET

Business Slow in Eastern Seaboard Trade, With Little Easing of Prices

The London wool auctions which have been awaited with rather more than the usual amount of interest as a barometer of conditions in the wool market, upon which a good many in the trade seem to be depending more than they ordinarily do, did not begin yesterday. The befogged atmospheric conditions in London, as one Summer Street wool merchant has aptly expressed it, is not dissimilar to the mental attitude of many of the Boston wool trade, who appear to be more or less uncertain concerning the outlook of the wool market.

At the moment, business is rather slow in the eastern seaboard markets and although there is no easier tendency with reference to any good wool, one hears of an occasional sale of noils or wastes at very slight recessions, more especially on the finer grades. On the whole, the market keeps firm, however, and there is no real decline in values in any of the primary markets, either at home or abroad.

For the moment there is a sentiment of uncertainty with not a few wool merchants, who realized that the market has been rising rather rapidly in the last few months and has reached a high, if not reckless level. Therefore, they are anxious to secure the world's verdict on the reasonableness of the current wool values and they believe that that verdict can best be obtained just now from the London sales, which probably will begin today with offerings of 220,000 bales, a sufficient quantity to give a very good test of the strength of the situation.

Demand Is Normal

Advices from all the primary markets indicate a normal demand for wool. Japan has at last decided to enter the Australian market and from all advice the Japanese have been taking almost all the super merino wools in the Sydney sale this week, while America has been buying freely of the good combing merinos, paying for practically free wools of this description on the basis of about \$1.13, clean basis, landed Boston, without duty, while for similar wools of 64s grade, they have been paying about \$1.08.

At the sale in Wellington, N. Z., on Monday, the United States was a fair, heavy buyer, and was paying from 11½@14½ pence for 46s combing wools, which means a clean basis, landed Boston, without duty of about 40 cents, while on the same terms (taking exchange at \$4.49), 48s to 50s combing wools were costing about 45 cents, clean basis, landed Boston.

The bulk of the wools offered at Christchurch on Thursday last, which was the opening sale of the New Zealand season, indicated some very high prices ruling on fine crossbreds, choice 56s combing bringing up to a basis of about 70 cents, clean landed without duty. The local mills were the principal buyers at these prices, although England and America took some wool.

South African Affairs

The South African market is offering a little more wool but prices are still high, fairly good combing 12 months wool being obtainable at about \$1.05, clean basis, landed Boston, while really super wools are quotable at fully \$1.10, clean basis.

South American prices are reported slightly easier, although they have really been within the range of the rest of the world's markets, grade for grade. America is reported buying more freely in Montevideo of fine and medium crossbreds and of the finer crossbreds in Argentina.

Good 58-60s combing wools are quoted out of Montevideo on a clean basis in bond at close to 84 cents, while 58s are held at about 72 cents; 50s at 60 cents, 46-48s at 50 cents; 44s at 35 cents and 40s at 26 cents. Good offerings of round lots of Argentine 3s, 4s and 5s have been made at 19½ cents cost and freight in bond in the proportion of 25 bales of 3s, 125 bales of 44s and 100 bales of 40s for skirted and rewound wools.

The fall season in Texas and southern California is about over, only a modest quantity of mixed wools remaining to be offered in Texas. Prices have shown a rapid rise there, 46 and 47 cents having been paid for the best wools in Kerrville and San Angelo, which means a clean basis, landed Boston, of fully \$1.15 to \$1.20, if not even as high as \$1.25, clean basis. These prices are more than double the prices realized for the same wools last year.

The situation among the mills continues promising, machinery being well occupied, latest figures on wool consumption as prepared by the Government indicating current consumption of fully 600,000,000 pounds a year which is more than double the production of wool in the United States a year.

The manufacturing clothiers report a fair initial business in lightweight garments for the spring but declare that the retail clothiers throughout the country are inclined to resist the advances which have been made necessary by the rise in cloth recently announced by the mills.

Spinners and combers report a rather quiet business for the moment but they have sold well ahead and are not anxious to secure additional business for the time being; in fact, their quotations almost always are protective and designed to discourage further commitments for the present.

WOOL POOL FORMED

ST. PAUL, Nov. 22.—Minnesota wool growers have organized a pool to market 1,000,000 pounds of wool. The Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation fathered the movement, which already includes 200 producers.

CEMENT TRADE BETTERED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of cement report the value of products as \$203,827,000 in 1921 and \$175,265,000 in 1919, an increase of 16.2 per cent. The combined output was approximately 66 per cent of the maximum capacity.

TELEPHONE STOCK WELL TAKEN UP

Shareholders Subscribe to More Than 93 Per Cent of Issue

The high light of the recent American Telephone & Telegraph Company stock financing was the flattering endorsement of the issue by the former stockholders. More than 93 per cent of the stock was taken by shareholders already on the books.

New shareholders to the number of about 10,000 will be added to the books by the issuance of the new stock, increasing the total to 235,000. On Dec. 31 last American Telephone had 186,342 shareholders of record.

As it finally worked out, the offering of stock totaled \$118,900,000. There were 145,000 individual subscriptions in all, of which number, as previously noted, 10,000 were received from persons not previously included in the list of stockholders. In other words, transfers of "rights" resulted in a net gain of 10,000 in number of shareholders.

With an overwhelming proportion of the subscriptions paid in full cash—83 per cent approximately—it will be seen that aggregate payments into the treasury of the company were substantially \$100,000,000, with remaining instalments still to come on the other 17 per cent. The "rights" on perhaps \$1,000,000 of the stock were allowed to go by default. Some of the very small shareholders to whom accrued "rights" to subscribe for fractions of shares failed to make use of them probably through ignorance of their value and purpose.

American Telephone Company's treasury is today comparable in size to a big bank. It contains around \$147,000,000 of cash and cash equivalents. The surplus cash not needed at this time in the conduct of the business has been invested in government securities. As new construction requirements dictate, these securities will be converted into cash.

American Telephone is the owner of about 40 per cent of the common stock of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, which is issuing \$6,400,000 additional common at \$100 a share. American Telephone will naturally take up its proportion of the new issue.

OWNERS OF WESTERN ROAD DESIRE TO GO INTO CONSOLIDATION

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad says undoubtedly the majority opinion of the stockholders was represented by the protest forwarded by Newman Erie of New York, and F. H. Prince & Co. of Boston to the Interstate Commerce Commission against the authorization of any consolidation plan involving Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington which excluded Minneapolis & St. Louis. The entrance of Minneapolis & St. Louis into a consolidation of this description would be the financial betterment of the road, so it would seem practically a foregone conclusion that these views are shared by stockholders, this authority said.

It was learned from another source that, without specifying any particular consolidation, the management was willing to enter any system on a fair basis to the road. In this direction two points were especially stressed: assurance that the road would be left an entity, and a fair price. Full data concerning Minneapolis & St. Louis has been before the Interstate Commerce Commission several days.

COLOMBIAN FINANCE ON EVEN KEEL BUT MONEY RULES HIGH

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The proposal for the loan of about \$78,000,000 for railroad construction and port improvement is meeting considerable support in Colombia. Mortgages on the railroads benefiting by the loan may be given as guarantee, and the work may be carried on under three commissioners, at least one of whom will be a foreigner.

The City of Barranquilla loan for \$7,000,000 has been approved, and the first \$3,000,000 may be floated soon.

The exchange value of the peso (par \$9.733) has been steady around \$9.00. Securities are to extend credit with great caution. Short-term loans at Barranquilla in September averaged \$1.00 a pound, up to \$1.05, clean basis, landed Boston, while really super wools are quotable at fully \$1.10, clean basis.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Fair, not much change in temperature, tonight and Thursday; moderate northwest to west winds.

Weather Outlook

Generally fair weather in the Atlantic States. The temperature will rise slowly over much of the country east of the Mississippi River during the next 48 hours.

Official Temperature
8 a.m. Standard time, 75° meridian
Albany 30 Kansas City 54
Atlantic City 30 Memphis 38
Boston 34 Montreal 34
Buffalo 28 Nantucket 36
Calgary 40 New Orleans 50
Charleston 44 New York 36
Chicago 36 Philadelphia 36
Cincinnati 35 Portland, Me. 34
Des Moines 30 Portland, Me. 44
Eastport 28 Portland, Ore. 42
Galveston 50 San Francisco 50
Hatteras 48 St. Louis 33
Helena 22 St. Paul 26
Jacksonville 54 Washington 30

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Photograph by Paul Thompson.

Percy A. Rockefeller

DIRECT from college into the world of finance and trade is the record of Percy Avery Rockefeller, director of the National City Bank of New York City. Graduated from Yale University in 1910 with the A. B. degree, Mr. Rockefeller entered his father's office in the American metropolis, his native city. Son of William, and nephew of John D. Rockefeller, the young financier quickly "found himself" while assuming large responsibilities for which he was, both by natural aptitude and education, pre-eminently fitted.

In addition to Mr. Rockefeller's National City Bank activities, the following major demands are made upon him through offices held in an imposing array of formidable interests, including: Director of the International Corporation, Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Western Union Telegraph Company, Second National Bank, Provident Loan Society of New York, Air Reduction Company, Atlantic Fruit Company, Remington Arms Company, National Seal Company, Cuba Company, Cuba Railroad Company, Compania Cubana, Seaboard Finance & Investment Company, Owoeno Corporation, United Metals Selling Corporation, and National Surety Company.

Claiming Mr. Rockefeller's services as a member of their directorates are the West Side branch of the Y. M. C. A. in New York City, the Boys Club, and Greenwich Council, Boy Scouts of America.

This prominent American financier and executive founded the American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, Academy of Political Science, Japan Society, Pilgrims of the United States of America, American Museum of Natural History, New York Zoological Society, and the Alpha Delta Phi.

Among clubs claiming Mr. Rockefeller as a member are the University, Links, Yale, Metropolitan, Automobile Club of America, Racquet and Tennis, Lawyers, Recess, City Midday, Sleepy Hollow Country, Greenwich Country, Muhers Island, Blind Brook, Green Meadow Country, Holbrook, Indian Harbor Yacht, Field of Greenwich, Chicago, and Cercle Interallie of Paris, France.

FORD TO DEVELOP WAYNE COAL MINES

The purchase of the Wayne Coal Company by Henry Ford is understood to mean he intends to supply the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton and his factories with this coal. He will provide his own equipment, which will insure full operation of mines. Vice-President Dunbar says a price considerably above market quotation is called for, exclusive of cash assets.

This purchase will materially affect the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company, which serves Wayne Coal. Wayne Coal produced 1,165,000 tons in 1920, a year of short car supply, government priority, regulation and extreme shortage of labor and material. The output is now dependent upon car supply. It is understood that the Ford company is now negotiating for a large number of new hopper cars, presumably for Detroit, Toledo & Ironton, for use in holding his own coal from the Wayne mines. This would mean increased production of coal, and larger revenues for Pittsburg & West Virginia.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Wise, Hobbs & Arnold of Boston sold the following securities at public auction today:

16 Nashua Mfg Co com 77@77, up 1%
50 U S Worsted Ist pf 24%, off 2%
12 Continental Mills 165, up 15
200 Illinois Co 1945, off 29
14 Worcester Cos St Ry 56, up 4%
5 Salem (Mass) Gas Light 117, off 2%
2 Wickwire-Spencer Steel pf 57%, off 3%
300 Curtiss Aeroplane Mfg Corp com, 4
3 Fall River Gas Works 211%, up 2%
50 Converse Rubber Shoe 89, off 1%
10 Union Trust Drift of 50, off 9½
500 Michigan Painter Mines 73c, off 2c
40 Atlantic Coast Co 61, off 2%
9 American Mfg com 99½
3 Appleton Natl Bank (Lowell) 120, up 5%
12 Merrimack Mfg com ex-div 100%
7 do 80% up 7%
7 Tremont-Suffolk Mills up 10
45 U S Worsted 1st pf 23%, up 1%
3 Hamilton Wool 167%, off 21%
27 Lancaster Mills com 152%, off 7%
10 Middlesex Mfg 124, off 6%
10 Middlesex Mfg 124, off 6%
6 East Middlesex St. Ry com 90%
10 New London-Northern RR 125
10 Griffon Wheel pf 98%, up 1%
50 Laramie-Hubbard Co. Ltd. com and
50 shares pf, for the lot 260
20 Southern Utilities pf 14½
50 Securities Corp com 61½
26 Wickwire & Co. pf 33½
22 Mass. Lig. Cos. com 18, off 1%
50 Board of Trade Bldg. Trust 80, off 2½
18 Bromfield Bldg. Trust 60
10 Cambridge Gas Light 200, up 7%
60 Copley St. Trust common 23
6 Lowell Gas Light 199%, up 4%
30 State St. Exchange 65%, up 9%
30 Texaco Bldg. Trust pf 95
25 Massey Chocolade Mfg 25 cts.
500 Viscoid Co. pf 105½
10 Boston Opera Co. 10 cts
6 Plymouth Cording Co. 195%, off 2%
200 Merrimac Mat. Corp. pf 25½
4 do common 5%, unchanged
100 Atl. Gulf J. S. S. pf 18%, unchanged
30 do common 23, unchanged
500 Boston-Montana Corp. 65, 1932
\$5000 for lot

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Unemployed in Great Britain totaled 1,377,100 on Nov. 13, an increase of 10,326 as compared with the previous week. Unemployment benefits were being paid to 50,200 working only part-time, compared with 49,631 in the preceding week.

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, Nov. 22.—Consols for money here today were 56½. Grand Trunk 3½. De Beers 12½. Rand Mines 3½. Money 1½ per cent. Discount rates, short and three months' bills 2½@3½ per cent.

TIGHTER CREDIT IS SLOWING DOWN GERMAN BUSINESS

Increase in Reichsbank Rate Indicates Shortage of Capital—Unemployment Increases

An increase in the discount rate has been from time to time suggested as one of the important measures which might be taken by Germany toward rehabilitation of her economic position. During the war and until July 28, last, the Reichsbank's rate was 5 per cent. Then it was increased to 6 per cent, Aug. 28 to 7 per cent, Sept. 22 to 8 per cent and Nov. 13 to 10 per cent.

These advances indicate progressive shortage of available capital regardless of the continued issue of paper currency. The reason for this apparent paradox is obvious. So long as the Government is endowed by the public at home and abroad with credit, it is possible for it to issue paper currency indefinitely and by depositing it in banks to enable these to furnish to manufacturers the means of paying wages and providing raw materials produced in Germany. In so far as the paper money might be accepted abroad, foreign funds of credit and goods could be drawn upon to secure capital.

The latter source has almost altogether dried up. No one is buying fresh marks, although there are, no doubt, some dealings in past issues. The toppling structure of paper money has resulted in so great insecurity that no one is inclined to invest sound currency in industrial enterprises. The risk of a prolonged period of inaction is too great.

For these two special reasons there is a shortage of capital available for German enterprises. Moreover the advances in mark prices and those now occurring in gold prices have so affected the purchase of raw materials and employment of labor as to increase materially the amount

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Hostess of the Rue Traversante

Une Amie
Inconnue de
Molière.

Par Emile Paul, the intellectual, social, Frères, 6frs., and academic absurdities of his own day, and holding them up to such exquisite ridicule, that, though not a few must have winced and shuddered, the majority from the Court downward, hailed him with unfeigned delight. The follies which Molière caricatured with such consummate art and penetration may have changed their form and manner somewhat, but not unrecognizable so; and those who read the great dramatist today, remembering Boileau's words to Louis XIV, that, until Molière wrote there was no good comedy in France, can add that, since that day, there is probably none who has equalled, certainly none who has surpassed him.

The least gleam which serves to illuminate so remarkable a figure is of value, and M. Magne has produced an interesting little volume, in following up the history of one who has hitherto played no part in the biography of Molière.

Sir Walter Scott, who certainly possessed no mere bird's eye view of the author of "Tartuffe," was of opinion that he read his plays to his housekeeper. The *Histoire des Talmant des Réaux*, not published until after Scott's essay had been written, the testimony of Boileau, Molière's friend and collaborator, however, reveal that Molière had, during the most crucial years of his career, a friend and critic, a woman who, though far removed from those apes of learning mercilessly lampooned by Molière in the "Précieuses Rides," sat at the feet of Voiture, Benséradé and Chaudelle.

The Young Lady from the Provinces

Honoré de Bussy came to Paris with her mother from the Provinces in 1642, primarily with the object of having a gay time and of making a brilliant match. In the house of her uncle, La Mothe Le Vayer, she met the cynic Lhuillier and the learned Gassendi, both of whom were influences in the life of Molière. She found that there were things more interesting than merely being amused; the subjects that these men of knowledge discussed, she wanted to understand; intelligent and charming, she gathered other young people of intelligence around her, so that the salon of the de Bussys became one of the

A Valuable Work of Reference

The New Régime in Education

Education on the Dalton Plan

By Helen Parkhurst, New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

This type is clear, its paper is good, its illustrations are many. Moreover, it is by no means the hasty, slap-dash work of a group of individuals gotten together to assemble an encyclopedia. Each section of importance contains quotations from the recognized authorities on the subject, duly credited and with such attention called to page and chapter that the more curious person may readily proceed to the original.

There can be no question as to the excellence of this method of compiling, within a relatively small space such a monumental fund of historical information. The ordinary history, indexed and cross indexed though it may be, yields up information on a given subject none too easily. And, obviously, that is where the merits of the Larned system really begin. For instance, there is an excellent account of Alaska that would be well nigh impossible to obtain elsewhere in such historical detail, and each subject is covered with a thoroughness as admirable. There are more and better maps than the average history may manage to contain; the illustrations are, without question, excellent.

Moreover, this is a history up to date. It does not linger with Victoria nor leave us at the beginning of the twentieth century. It is history with a vengeance up to and including the year 1921, and the last two volumes are concerned more or less with the World War. As a reference work, it cannot fail to be of the greatest possible value.

Literary Endowment

IT HAS come to be an accepted thing for wealthy individuals, or even for municipalities, to subsidize those things which make for the welfare of the community. We have societies of ethical culture, we have museums of fine arts, we have singing societies and symphony orchestras. Philanthropic individuals give of their material prosperity to enable talented young musicians to continue their studies. Exponents of popular cults are made secure from the diverting angoisse of board bills and living expenses by donations from enthusiastic devotees.

When it comes to literature, we have a different story. Public libraries have become universal. Where they are not erected through individual philanthropy, every municipality worthy of respect offers to its citizens easy access to books; yet what is ever done to assist the struggling poet or the potential novelist? How many great poems or great stories have remained unborn because real genius was strangled through the pitiless demands which living exacts?

An author who has made his reputation has no difficulty in securing from his publisher an advance pay-

ment upon his prospective work; an unknown writer can expect no such assistance, yet it is the unknown writer who usually requires a helping hand rather than the one who has already made his reputation. The itinerant Italian sculptor who goes from door to door with plaster casts of cupids, fauns, and other expressions of his art, at least receives an immediate return from whatever sales he makes of his product. The new writer, even though successful, must wait months before any pecuniary reward comes to him from his manuscript. The present form of contract between author and publisher stipulates that royalty accountings shall be made at six months' intervals, the payments on these accountings falling due four months later. Allowing for the normal time required to manufacture the book, this means at least a year from the time a manuscript is accepted to the moment when the author may hope to receive any actual payment.

We can conceive of few more important foundations which could be established than one designed to correct this obvious injustice. It is to the glory of any community to produce a great writer, and it is obvious that many potentialities are snuffed out because of their inability to cope with existing conditions. The publishing profession might well start such a foundation, with certainty of rich reward in the future in developing new writers whose works would be worthy dividends upon the investment; municipalities would do well to encourage such action, counting upon their returns to come from the reflected reputation incidental to great writers developed from their citizens.

A Safeguard Against Dullness

PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY is neither by nature nor profession a maker of sermons. Nevertheless, he can vie successfully with that eminent preacher, who is also a man of letters, the Dean of St. Paul's, when he is so disposed. And at this time, amidst congratulations from all sides at the completion of a great number of years bent to the service of literature, it has pleased him to write a sermon. Dean Inge has recently published a second series of "Outspoken Essays" wherein, after having alluded to the more violent method prevalent in Russia for dealing with the "intellectuals" than is resorted to in England, he observes, "In our own country, they are ignored and despised."

Professor Saintsbury gets more to grips with this tendency, which he also recognizes, and diagnoses it under the title "Dullness" in a new quarterly review, *The Criterion*. If the intellectuals are no longer fashionable, if they have ceased to please, it is because their company is too exacting. To be entertained by them demands giving as well as getting. Here is an excellent field for ethics and dialectics, and Professor Saintsbury, though confining himself to books and readers, drives his point home with many skillful thrusts and passes. "Things not modernized sufficiently," he concludes from all that he observes about him, "to save modern readers trouble, are dull." His own view is that nothing, unless it is bi-metallic, is dull. Dumas, with an impregnable self-sufficiency, which has a Shavian flavor about it, would not be more commendable to Professor Saintsbury. A friend, amazed to meet Dumas leaving a house where the entertainments were renowned for their dullness, asked him if he had not been exceedingly bored. "I should have been, had I not been there," answered the great French writer cheerfully.

To Dean Inge, this modern tendency to ignore and despise what is so evidently worth cultivation and esteem, would appear to be in the nature of cussedness; Professor Saintsbury sees it rather as the result of education, that process which might be styled "stuffed in" rather than "brought out," making certainly neither for the play of imagination nor independent thinking. But the remedy is everywhere and immediately available.

Professor Saintsbury, observing the effort of the world to do something for nothing, warns it of inevitable disappointment and disillusionment awaiting it along those lines. Dull books there are, but a vast number of those styled dull, and he cites the writings of Carlyle as dull only to those who read them dully. As to the remedy for a condition of mind, habitual in some cases, and not infrequent in a great number, Professor Saintsbury has quite as effective a one to hand as had Dumas, and not wholly dissimilar. It is that of contributing, as well as getting. Thus he writes, epitomizing in a sentence, the wisdom which is to be found, adorned with much scholarly wit and eloquence in these pages: "It will follow that the best safeguard against finding things dull, from the selfish point of view and against finding them so unjustly from the morals to extend your own knowledge and interests as far as possible." By these means may even bimetallism cease to bear the taint of dullness, while Carlyle will be read, if not necessarily with indorsement, certainly with entertainment.

Someone qualified to speak for Smith College has recently sent a letter to the *New York Evening Post*, upon the interesting subject of the reading of college girls. Most of us, perhaps, imagine it to be both infrequent and trifling; activities of lectures and athletics being as demanding as they are. Apparently, we are informed that Bibles are very generally in evidence, whether as preferred or required reading may not easily be established; that poetry is found far oftener than prose; and that one sees in the dormitories not only Sinclair Lewis and Scott Fitzgerald, but Meredith, Austen, Dumas, Tolstoy, and Turgenev. Here, again, some of these may be required by the English professors. In spite of this, however, we are almost convinced that the average college girl is really fond of good literature; and if so, we consider it a most encouraging sign of the times.

When it comes to literature, we have a different story. Public libraries have become universal. Where they are not erected through individual philanthropy, every municipality worthy of respect offers to its citizens easy access to books; yet what is ever done to assist the struggling poet or the potential novelist? How many great poems or great stories have remained unborn because real genius was strangled through the pitiless demands which living exacts?

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Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Autobiography

My Life and Some Letters

By Mrs. Patrick Campbell, London: Hutchinson, 2ds. net. New York: D. D. Meissner, \$5.

It has been said that one can always reveal oneself to the world by writing an autobiography. The truth can then be read between the lines. Mrs. Patrick Campbell has certainly revealed herself in her autobiography, but there is no need to read between the lines. She tells us frankly and fully what she thinks of herself, her art, some of her friends and erstwhile enemies; though the latter did not remain so for long. She has neither dressed herself up

nor offered to create the part of Paula, in Plinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." It was in the spring of 1892, and most playgoers will remember the furor that the play and the new leading lady created. This overwhelming success was almost entirely due to Mrs. Campbell's remarkable acting. The play itself, though somewhat stilted and pedantic, but not so the character of Paula, or Mrs. Campbell's playing of it. She had embraced her opportunity with both hands, and others came rushing to that embrace.

After playing "lead" in one or two more or less ineffective plays, Mrs.

of her recent performances have been Madame Sand, in a not very successful play of that name, and Eliza Doolittle. In Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." This brings us to the most entertaining chapter of the whole book. All those who really know Bernard Shaw know that, behind the mask of a laughing philosopher, there is a deep and serious thinker, capable of genuine friendship, enlivened by that Puck-like mischievousness, which Mrs. Campbell also possesses. Mrs. Campbell and Shaw are firm friends and it pleases him, and doubtless amuses her, for him to pretend to a most extravagant devotion! But though Bernard Shaw may pretend to lose his heart, he never even pretends to lose his head, and his devotion is anything but blind!

The engaging frankness of these letters is delicious and they are supplemented by two delightful epistles from Sir James Barrie, who is pleased to consider himself Bernard Shaw's rival in other things besides art. He hints at a delightful comedy he may some day write, called "The Weather House," in which the figures of the two dramatists alternately pop in and out of Mrs. Pat's home.

As a weathercock it would not be of much practical value, for it would surely always be sunshine in the house, and dull weather outside. This chapter on the friendship between the great actress and the two great dramatists is the sprightliest in a very sprightly book.

The conclusions arrived at from reading this autobiography are:

firstly, that Mrs. Campbell is a great character, and, secondly, that she is a great artist; but that as an artist she has always suffered from being a little ahead of her time and out of her place. For a writer, the first may not matter much, but for a player it may prove fatal. She seems almost a pity, also, that Mrs. Campbell's home was England. Her art might have flourished better in its indigenous soil, for there is no doubt as to its Italian origin; but Italy's loss is England's gain, and time will serve to throw into proper relief the really unique position she has held on the English stage. Some time ago Miss Ellen Terry published the "Story of her Life," a book which should have a permanent place on the bookshelves of every aspiring actor or actress; Mrs. Patrick Campbell has provided it with a worthy companion.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Son of a Garibaldian

IN WASHINGTON SQUARE, New York, stands a statue of Giuseppe Garibaldi, not an expressive one to my mind, colorless inert, and the hand he has laid to his sword seems dutiful rather than inspired. The physical resemblance may be strong, but the figure does not connote that intrepid spirit which we know was his. Now, the statue of Farragut in Madison Square has all the characteristics which so evidently represent the great admiral, even to the pedestal which takes the form of the waves on which his gallant ship rode so victoriously, and at the foot the sea-floor of pebbles with its sprawling crab. He seems to stand upon his deck against a strong wind, a heroic figure; but this?

One misty morning not so long ago, when only the Arch stood out with any degree of distinctness, and the Square shadowed off to dim outlines in the direction of Greenwich Village, I was standing before the representation of Garibaldi, wondering in a vague way why he should have been so depicted when there were other ideas which would have expressed him so much better, when a voice beside me said, "Ah, beautiful, beautiful," drawing in its breath with a sharp sibilance. "Yes," I uttered slowly, meaning to further elucidate; but the enthusiasm of my companion of the mist impelled him to hurry on. "My father he used to come into Napoli, and he would stand in front of the statue of the great general, and say nothing for a long time. Then I would ask, 'Well, father, and what does he say to you?' for my father marched into Napoli that seventh day of September, 1860, when our General rode through the streets the conqueror, and the gunners at the Castel Nuovo were waiting for orders to fire which were never given. And then in the end he went to that island home, Capri, refusing all the honors that Victor Emmanuel wanted to give him. There was a man to follow! And so when I teased my father, his eyes would fill up with tears, and he would shake his head at me and say nothing. Then he went back to Caserta. You know Caserta?" ♦ ♦ ♦

Yes, I knew Caserta, fourteen miles from Naples. I remembered it chiefly for the particularly uninspired palace which Carlo Borbone commissioned Luigi Vanvitelli to build, and which was begun in 1752. Valery calls it the noblest conception of a palace in all Europe, but it is rather monotonous, and decidedly wearisome to traverse. That it is the masterpiece of the architect is sufficient commentary on the decadence of this period of art. As Fergusson says, "During the eighteenth century it (Italian art) sank down to a uniform level of timid mediocrity, as devoid of life as it is of art." If Borbone's reputation rested upon this alone he would be small indeed, but his chief works are the excavations at Pompeii and Herculanum, Pozzuoli and Cumae. The garden fountains of this somber palace

are supplied by an aqueduct twenty-five miles in length, and the water, after serving its purpose in Caserta, flows underground to Naples. Here the friendly Neapolitan interpolated with, "You like Napoli, yes?"

I liked her. More, I loved her, from the wide sweep of Bay, back through the dusty streets to the heights beyond. I loved her picturesque beauty, and the romantic tales of her long fight against oppression and misrule of Frederick II, "the wonder of the world," as he was

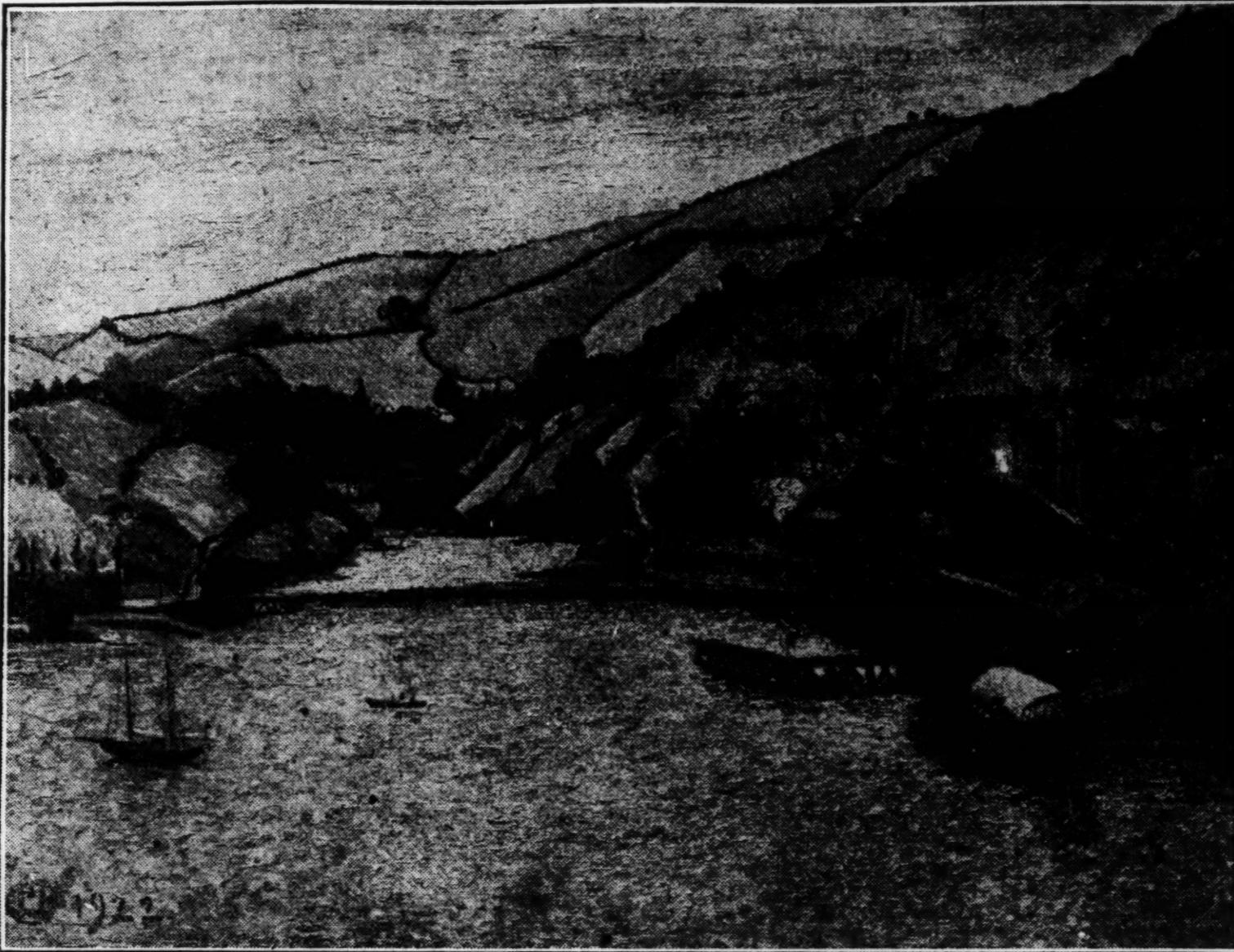
married one of the ladies of the Russian court. This same Hannibal was great-grandfather of Pushkin, the national poet of Russia, the man who bears the same relation to Russian literature that Shakespeare bears to English literature.

I know the question naturally arises: If out of the few Negroes who have lived in France there came a Dumas; and out of the few Negroes who have lived in England there came a Coleridge-Taylor; and if from the man who was at the time, probably, the only Negro in Russia there sprang that country's national poet, why have not the millions of Negroes in the Poetry?"

We on thy pinions can surpass the wind,
And leave the rolling universe behind,
From star to star the mental optics rove,
Measure the skies, and range the realms above,
There in one view we grasp the mighty whole,
Or with new worlds amaze the unbounded soul."

We do not think the black woman suffers much by comparison with the white.—James Weldon Johnson, in "The Book of American Negro

man covering up traces of guilt, you hasten to tear up and burn what you have written before someone comes and finds what you have been doing. There are some men who can draw better than others word-pictures of these great manifestations of nature, just as some men can paint better pictures on canvas than can others; but the best descriptions are only sounding-brass and tinkling-cymbal imitations of the unspeakable grandeur of the originals. Personally I throw up my hands and call myself off at the outset.—Lewis R. Freeman, in The Cornhill Magazine.



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Dartmouth, by Lucien Pisarro

called, who was made in turn King of the Romans, King of Naples and Sicily, King of Germany, and Emperor, whose court, noted for its culture and philosophy, was the most splendid in Europe, and who was surrounded by a little band of poets, soldiers and lawgivers; who, in a day when Latin was considered the only correct form of speech, sang of love in the vernacular. His son was Manfred, beautiful and courteous, and very brave, described by Dante thus,

"I turned to scan him, and there met my view
Fair features and of gentle mien and bland,"

and
"Manfred am I," said he with smiling air.
"Grandson of Empress Constance—"

He founded the little city of Mandrona, lying on its fertile plain which slopes gently to the sea, with the tiny harbor and the boats at anchor; and even against his own kind, he loved the Saracens, that alien race which had given him refuge in his hour of danger.

Yes, I owned to my ingratiating Neapolitan friend, his Napoli fascinates me, herself and her environs, from the smoke of Vesuvius to the stepping stones of Pompeii, and the glimpses of the sea which one may get from her theater which lies on top of a hill.

"And now you have brought it all back to me with your talk of Caserta, and your father, and the unification of a dismembered state. And what you have done is to force me back to all the books I can find, and the pictures, and the memories which even the passage of ten years cannot erase."

"Signor," cried the gentle fellow, "better compliment you could not pass to me," and with that he pushed his soft hat to the side on his black hair, twirled a graying mustache, and even as I watched, the heavy mist swallowed him up as he passed the Arch into Fifth Avenue. R. L. A.

Artists of Negro Descent

Is it not curious to know that the greatest poet of Russia is Alexander Pushkin, a man of African descent; that the greatest romancer of France is Alexandre Dumas, a man of African descent; and that one of the greatest musicians of England is Coleridge-Taylor, a man of African descent?

The fact is fairly well known that the father of Dumas was a Negro of the French West Indies, and that the father of Coleridge-Taylor was a native-born African; but the facts concerning Pushkin's African ancestry are not so familiar.

When Peter the Great was Czar of Russia, some potentate presented him with a full-blooded Negro of gigantic size. Peter, the most eccentric ruler of modern times, dressed this Negro up in soldier clothes, christened him Hannibal, and made him a special body-guard.

But Hannibal had more than size, he had brain and ability. He not only looked picturesque and imposing in soldier clothes, he showed that he had in him the making of a real soldier. Peter recognized this, and eventually made him a general. He afterwards ennobled him, and Hannibal, later,

United States with all the emotional and artistic endowment claimed for them produced a Dumas, or a Coleridge-Taylor, or a Pushkin?

The question seems difficult, but there is an answer. The Negro in the United States is consuming all of his intellectual energy in this grueling race-struggle...

But, even so, the American Negro has accomplished something in pure literature. The list of those who have done so would be surprising both by its length and the excellence of the achievements. One of the great books written in this country since the Civil War is the work of a colored man, "The Souls of Black Folk," by W. E. B. DuBois.

Such a list begins with Phillips Wheatley. In 1761 a slave ship landed a cargo of slaves in Boston. Among them was a little girl seven or eight years of age. She attracted the attention of John Wheatley, a wealthy gentleman of Boston, who purchased her as a servant to his wife. Mrs. Wheatley was a benevolent woman. She noticed the girl's quick mind and determined to give her opportunity for its development. Twelve years later Phillips published a volume of poems. The book was brought out in London, where Phillips was for several months an object of great curiosity and attention.

Phillips, Wheatley has never been given her rightful place in American literature. By some sort of conspiracy she is kept out of most of the books, especially the text-books on literature used in the schools. Of course, she is not a great American poet—and in her day there were no great American poets—but she is an important American poet. Her importance, if for no other reason, rests on the fact that, save one, she is the first in order of time of all the women poets of America. And she is among the first of all American poets to issue a volume...

Ange Bradstreet preceded Phillips Wheatley by a little over twenty years. She published her volume of poems "The Tenth Muse" in 1750. Let us strike a comparison between the two. Anne Bradstreet was a wealthy, cultivated Puritan girl, the daughter of Thomas Dudley, Governor of the Bay Colony. Phillips, as we know, was a Negro slave girl born in Africa. Let us take them both at their best and in the same vein. The following stanza is from Anne's poem entitled "Contemplation":

"While musing thus with contemplation fed,
And thousand fancies buzzing in my brain,
The sweet tongued Philomel perch'd o'er my head,
And chanted forth a most melodious strain,
Which rapt me so with wonder and delight,
I judged my hearing better than my sight,
And wist my wings with her awhile to take my flight."

And the following is from Phillips poem entitled "Imagination": "Imagination! who can sing thy force? Or who describe the swiftness of thy course? Soaring through air to find the bright abode, The empyreal palace of the thundering God."

LIKE his father Camille the famous French impressionist painter, Mr. Lucien Pisarro never seeks for rare motifs in nature, nor does he believe the painter should search for remote and exceptional prospects. The subjects that appeal to him are those of intimate charm and familiarity. His work betrays a peaceful quietude of thought; a happy confident control of the problems he seeks to elucidate. Carrying on the tradition of his great father he has developed it with added research into the problems of color and light and in this respect there is probably no man living with a profound knowledge of this subtle combination in nature. It is a little difficult in work such as this to find an example which will lend itself to photography. But fortunately this picture of Dartmouth is a little fuller than most of Mr. Pisarro's work. The diffusion of outline into the mysterious gradations seen in nature is of course one of the paramount problems in modern painting. This means that the black and white value so characteristic of all painting up to the time of Turner's second period is displaced by a color effect of atmosphere in which the design addresses the emotions. Lucien Pisarro has gone even further than his father in the elimination of shadow. His fields, villages, trees and quiet countryside scenes bathed in an all-embracing sunshine have a strong and penetrating charm.

Lucien Pisarro studied under his father and as a young man showed his paintings at the last exhibition of the Impressionist Group. Later he exhibited with the Société des Indépendants. He came to live in England in 1893, after many previous visits. He was at that time interested in designing and printing fine books and founded the Eragny Press from which works decorated and illustrated by himself were issued. He is a member of the New English Art Club.

Pictures by Mr. Pisarro have been purchased by the Contemporary Art Society, and his work is represented in the National Gallery of British Art and the Leeds Corporation Gallery. In 1916 Mr. Pisarro became a British subject.

On Top of the Andes

The view from the summit is magnificent in whichever direction one turns, but it is rather more interesting and varied toward the Pacific. That ocean is not over a hundred miles in a straight line from the crest of the divide, but all sight of it is cut off by the intervening summits. The scenery in this, or any other part of the Andes, is too vast and imposing a scale for a man to come to any adequate comprehension of it. Still more hopeless is the possibility of conveying any effective impression of it to others. You may think you can describe it until you try; then you find that you are but stringing meaningless adjectives and shopworn similes together.

At first you are inclined to be disappointed at your impotency; then you begin to feel small and ashamed that you should have presumed to attempt such a thing; finally, like a

Choosing One's Pathway

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the fact is recognized that every individual is himself responsible for the tenor of his thoughts, then one will guard his mental avenues watchfully, since, as the Bible says, "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies." Need it be pointed out that dishonesty, hatred, and revengefulness could not be translated into action if they were first of all denied foothold in thought? Just as proportion as the power of Truth has been successfully directed to the elimination of sinful mortal beliefs, these beliefs lose further hold on one's life, circumstances, and character. This is because the beliefs in question have lost their only means of influence—namely, their mental foothold. The average individual hardly knows how to set about gaining a proper basis from which to control his thoughts; but it is essential that he should, for his thoughts tend to form his character, and are the mainspring of his every action.

One who would improve his thinking will also be prepared rigorously to censor his reading. Out of consideration for their bodies, most people are discreet in their choice of food. Are they as considerate where their mentality is concerned? Do they discriminate when consulting the daily fare presented to them in the average newspaper, crowded as it is with records of crime, accident, disease, infidelity? While keeping in touch with all news of national interest, there is not the slightest excuse for yielding to depraved curiosity and reading those other items of a degrading character. With the blue sky overhead, who would choose to visit a place of uncleanness?

Just as light destroys darkness, so does pure thinking, aided by pure reading, blot out and dispel by degrees that which is unclean and unworthy. Thus, one whose spiritual interest has been awakened through the study of Christian Science finds himself losing interest in sensational news items and in the poorer class of fiction. He feels drawn to the pure, spiritual teaching of the Bible, unsurpassed in its beauty of expression; and from this spiritual source his own outlook on life is ennobled.

Paul makes a grand appeal to the humanity of today in these words addressed, centuries ago, to the Philippians: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, . . . honest, . . . just, . . . pure, . . . lovely, whatsoever things are of good report . . . think on these things." The inference is that one should turn thought away from the contemplation of dishonesty, injustice, impurity, gossip, and all mere sensationalism. Undesirable suggestions may persist in knocking at the portals of one's thought, but one can turn a deaf ear to them and dwell rejoicingly in the ever-present haven of divine Mind, wherein so-called evil is an unknown quantity, because good is infinite, and unadulterated by any supposed opposite.

Christian Science is accomplishing much in the way of spiritualizing yellow cassia blooms, where he had spent his caterpillarhood. Nor did he fly toward the north star or the sunset, but between the two. Twelve years before, as I passed up the Essequibo and the Cuyuni, I noticed hundreds of yellow butterflies, each true to his little compass variation of N.W.

There are times and places in Guiana where emigrating butterflies turn to the north or the south. Sometimes for days at a time, but sooner or later the eddies straighten out; their little filaments cease tacking, and all swing again N.W. There are times and places in the migration stragglers of the year—perhaps the fifth great-grandsons of those others—held true to the Catopillian lodestone...

Looking out over the great expanse of the Mazaruni the fluttering insects were usually rather evenly distributed, each with a few yards of clear space about it, but very rarely—I have seen it only twice—a new force became operative. Not only were the little volant beings siphoned up in untold numbers from their normal life of sleeping, feeding, dancing about their mates, but they were blindly poured into an invisible artery, down which they flowed in close association, vérables corpuscles de papillons, almost touching, forming a bending ribbon, winding its way seaward, with here and there a temporary fraying out of eddying wings. It seemed like a wayward cloud stained with last night's sunset-yellow, which had set out on its own path over rivers and jungles to join the sea mists beyond the uttermost trees.—William Beebe, in "The Edge of the Jungle."

Anne Cleveland Cheney.

The Bay of Butterflies

For days past, I had idly watched scattered flurries of lemon-yellow and of orange butterflies drift past Katabo.

Down the two great Guiana rivers they came, steadily progressing, yet never hurrying; with zigzag flickering flight they barely cleared the trees and shrubs, and then skimmed the surface, vanishing when ripples caught the light; redoubled by reflection when the water lay quiet and polished.

For month after month they passed, sometimes absent for days or weeks, but soon to be counted at earliest sun-up; always arousing renewed curiosity, always bringing to mind the first fury of winter.

We watch the autumn passing of birds with regret, but when the bluebirds warble their way southward we are cheered with the hope and the knowledge that some, at least, will return. Here, vast stretches of country, perhaps all Guiana, and how much of Brazil and Venezuela no one knows, poured forth a steady stream of yellow and orange butterflies. They were very beautiful, and they danced and flickered in the sunlight, but this was no temporary shifting to pleasanter clime, or a land of more abundant flowers, but a migration in the grim old sense which Cicero loved, non dubitab... migrare de vita.

No butterfly ever turned back, or circled again to the glade with its

A Portrait

Not his golden pen's or lip's persuasion.

But a fine sense of right, And Truth's directness, meeting each occasion Straight as a line of light.

His faith and works, like streams that intermingle, In the same channel ran:

The crystal clearness of an eye kept single Shamed all the frauds of man.

—Whittier.

To Rulers

Show the thing you contend for to be reason; show it to be common sense; show it to be the means of attaining some useful end. The question with me is not whether you have a right to render your people miserable, but whether it is your interest to make them happy.—Burke.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1922

EDITORIALS

THERE is nothing half-way about the enthusiasm with which the American people have thus far received M. Clemenceau, who comes at his own initiative and as a private citizen of France, to defend his own country at the bar of American opinion. Possibly on Lord Nelson's theory that the best defense is a rapid fire of one's own guns, he attacks at the same time the self-satisfied aloofness of the United States since the war. It is an evidence of the good nature of Americans that they have flocked in such numbers to do honor to so doughty an assailant. We wish that we could believe that the enthusiasm which, in New York last night, greeted his comments upon the repudiation by the United States of its obligations incurred at Versailles afforded a fair index to the temper of the American people as a whole. But unfortunately it does not. The very conditions under which M. Clemenceau is being received assure to him a friendly audience. He must not be deluded with the idea that the unmeasured applause which greets him in the communities on the Atlantic seaboard, from audiences made up of people eager to meet and to cheer him, is to be taken as indicative of the approval by the country as a whole of the cause which he has come to plead.

With some of his arguments sharp issue may fairly be taken. For example, American opinion, which has bitterly condemned the part played by France in arming and encouraging the Kemalist Turks, is not going to be diverted from its condemnation of that action by his prediction of evil to follow the understanding that is growing up between the Turks and Soviet Russia. But for France the Turks would today be held to their proper place in Asia Minor, instead of arrogantly demanding of a conference of seemingly disunited and terrified allies, at Lausanne, the right to take over again all the territory of which they were justly deprived when they were defeated in the World War. M. Clemenceau cries out, "Haven't you heard of the treaty between the Turk and the Germans and the Russians?" The world has heard of that treaty, but it heard before that of the secret treaty between the Italians and the Turks, revealed by The Christian Science Monitor, and of the understanding between the French and the Turks, by which the latter were furnished with money and munitions of war with which to fight their way back into power in the Near East. The world hears today with apprehension of the negotiations going on between Communistic Russia and the recently defeated Turks and Germans. But it knows only too well that had France not antagonized the policy of Great Britain, under the leadership of Lloyd George, and contributed its share toward the overthrow of that far-sighted leader, the Turks would not be in any position today to be making treaties for the reconstitution of the dregs left from the European conflict.

But this is, perhaps, the one weak point in the "Tiger's" attack. Even those Americans who sincerely believe that their Nation should hold itself aloof from European complications can hardly fail of a feeling of shame at his indictment of their country for its cold withdrawal from obligations which every consideration of national honor demands should be fulfilled. When he says that the American Republic took a leading part in the formation of the contract by which order was to be restored to Europe, and then left, saying to its associates in the great struggle, "Execute it as you may," he states only the plain, unvarnished truth. For that action Americans with a sense of national responsibility can find no excuse, and yet today the Nation is repeating essentially this policy. At Lausanne are three representatives of the United States Government sitting as members of the conference called to adjust issues growing out of the unfortunate return to ascendancy of the Turks in the Near East. They are authorized to join in the debates, and to lend to the decisions of the issues there arising such force and authority as may be given by the voices of authorized representatives of the American Republic. Yet they are to disavow any responsibility whatsoever on the part of their Government for the enforcement of the decisions which their arguments may have materially advanced.

This is at least a more honorable policy than would be a repetition of the Versailles policy, in that it gives fair warning to the foreign associates of the American delegates of the unwillingness of the United States to be a party to the agreements which it forces upon the others. In the former instance every reason was given to believe in the hearty co-operation of the United States, only to have it withdrawn when the world had acted in expectation of it. But the best that can be said of a comparison of these two policies is that the latter one is at least not tainted with false pretense and hypocrisy.

M. Clemenceau puts strongly the case for France against those who would charge his Nation with militaristic and imperialistic policies. He will find as he goes further into the interior of the country, and particularly if he should encounter audiences that have not been picked from admirers of his cause and of himself, that the historic affection of the American people for France has been rudely shaken by the willingness of that Nation to encourage the aspiration of the Turks, even more than by the general feeling, which may be ill-founded, that the stigma of German militarism has now descended upon France. Against the broad charge of militarism we believe that France has a reasonable if not a complete defense. It is still confronted by a fallen enemy who refuses to carry out the conditions of the treaty by which war was ended, and gives every indication of a purpose of evading its duties under that document. But this spokesman of France, himself, only pretends that the historic enemy can become formidable if it forms a combination with Soviet Russia and the Turks, and the Turks were only made capable of entering upon such combina-

tion by the action of France. American sentiment will feel very strongly that until M. Clemenceau can explain the part that his people played in bringing the Turk back to power, his plea that France is in danger by that power is more plausible than convincing.

But this champion of France, this man who knows America at first hand, and who manifests in his every action the affection for the American people which at bottom that people feel for his Nation, is receiving precisely the welcome which might have been expected, and which it is to the credit of the American people that they extend. It speaks well for the temper of a nation that it can thus applaud a man who comes avowedly to administer a rebuke, and that they are ready to overlook what may possibly seem an affront to their national self-esteem in their recognition of the great part that their critic has played in world affairs of the past, and of the absolutely rugged sincerity and honesty of his purpose today.

On Nov. 22, 1822, just one hundred years ago today, world autocracy, then seriously threatened by the increasing desire of the people to free themselves from an uncomfortable burden, made what may well be regarded as its most desperate, if not its most strategic, move to establish itself in perpetuity. On that day, in the city of Verona, were gathered the accredited envoys of France, Austria, Prussia and Russia. There they solemnly signed the secret treaty which was but a thinly-disguised revision of the Holy Alliance, which had been signed in Paris seven years previously by Austria, Russia and Prussia. There had for some years existed what was known as the European Alliance, organized in 1813 for the avowed purpose of encompassing the overthrow of Napoleon. But this second alliance, which held congresses at Vienna in 1815, at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, at Troppau in 1820, at Laibach in 1821, and at Verona in 1822, proposed to exercise the assumed right to legislate for all of Europe. It was, perhaps, the nearest approach to prospective world government of anything before or since undertaken.

It was asserted, of course, that the sole object of the alliance was to maintain and uphold the peace of the world, but its motive, and the end admittedly sought, was to perpetuate and safeguard autocracy as an institution, and to put down, by force if necessary, every attempt to establish representative democratic government. It is interesting to speculate retrospectively as to what might have been the power and influence of this alliance had England, previously a signatory power, agreed to commit herself to the terms of the secret treaty agreed upon in Verona. England was then under what she freely admitted as being a representative government. She evidently took alarm at the meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, when Lord Liverpool, who was then Prime Minister, warned the delegate who was sent to represent England, warned:

The Russian must be made to feel that we have a Parliament and a public, to which we are responsible, and that we cannot permit ourselves to be drawn into views of policy which are wholly incompatible with the spirit of our Government.

But Spain was in serious straits. Her colonies in South America had deserted her and had set up independent democracies. It was Spain's plight, perhaps more than anything else, which prompted the secret action at Verona when it was solemnly declared that the system of representative government was incompatible with "monarchical principles," which, it was insisted, comprised the maximum of sovereignty of the people with the "divine right" of those then or thereafter to govern. Then and there it was agreed that the signatory powers should use all their efforts to put an end to the systems of representative government wherever it might exist in Europe, and to prevent its introduction elsewhere. Other clauses proposed that the liberty of the press, then generally enjoyed, should be destroyed. It was declared that the allies should sustain, in their respective states, "those measures which the clergy may adopt, with the aim of ameliorating their own interests, so intimately connected with the preservation of the authority of Princes; and the contracting parties join in offering their thanks to the Pope, for what he has already done for them, and solicit his constant co-operation in their views for submitting the nations."

Thus it was that the promulgation of a code of despotism, the declaration of a policy of destruction as it affected the new democracies in South America, even if it did not also threaten the stability of the greater Republic to the north, was the moving consideration which led to the declaration, a little more than a year later, of what has come to be known as the Monroe Doctrine. Never before in history was there a more immediate response, in the form of a declared international policy, than that which followed the solemn conclave at Verona. Absolutism ruled supreme in Western Europe at that time, and the Holy Allies, as they called themselves after England had deserted them, deemed it their duty to restore to Spain the revolted colonies in America. Spain's declared purpose, as it had been stated by Ferdinand when he was restored to the throne in 1814, was to destroy the commerce which had been built up by the colonies with the United States and England. But subjugation by Spain, acting alone, was impossible, and it was to this task that the "Holy Allies" were called. But England's sympathies, as well as its interests, were all on the side of a free commercial policy, and this had weight in turning the scales at a critical time.

On Dec. 2, 1823, President Monroe's famous proclamation was issued. It would be interesting here to recall its effect, then and in the years that have followed; to recall gratefully the sympathetic support of England at a time when the declaration of such a policy might reasonably have called down upon the United States the wrath of the blind yet powerful defenders of world-wide autocracy. But as our friend Mr. Kipling has remarked, that is another story.

ANOTHER move has been made in the withdrawal of foreign influences from China. However understandable may have been the causes that led to their setting up, however justifiable even in the light of recent circumstances, none the less have they encroached upon a sovereignty which the western world now recognizes must be maintained more perfectly than has been the custom, if for no reason other than that of a sounder insurance of Oriental (and therefore general) peace. The completion of Japan's evacuation of the Vladivostok region of Siberia has been followed immediately by the return of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the control of its former Chinese and Russian directors. On the last day of October the American Secretary of State announced that the United States had terminated its participation both in the Inter-Allied Commission, which has sat at Vladivostok, and the Technical Board, which has functioned from Harbin. Since then England has joined in the declaration, though both nations properly reserve all rights, under the Washington Conference resolutions, to hold the Yellow Republic responsible for adequate protection of the road, for obligations to the stockholders, and for advances of money and material made during the period of foreign management.

On Nov. 22, 1822, just one hundred years ago today, world autocracy, then seriously threatened by the increasing desire of the people to free themselves from an uncomfortable burden, made what may well be regarded as its most desperate, if not its most strategic, move to establish itself in perpetuity. On that day, in the city of Verona, were gathered the accredited envoys of France, Austria, Prussia and Russia. There they solemnly signed the secret treaty which was but a thinly-disguised revision of the Holy Alliance, which had been signed in Paris seven years previously by Austria, Russia and Prussia. There had for some years existed what was known as the European Alliance, organized in 1813 for the avowed purpose of encompassing the overthrow of Napoleon. But this second alliance, which held congresses at Vienna in 1815, at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, at Troppau in 1820, at Laibach in 1821, and at Verona in 1822, proposed to exercise the assumed right to legislate for all of Europe. It was, perhaps, the nearest approach to prospective world government of anything before or since undertaken.

It was asserted, of course, that the sole object of the alliance was to maintain and uphold the peace of the world, but its motive, and the end admittedly sought, was to perpetuate and safeguard autocracy as an institution, and to put down, by force if necessary, every attempt to establish representative democratic government. It is interesting to speculate retrospectively as to what might have been the power and influence of this alliance had England, previously a signatory power, agreed to commit herself to the terms of the secret treaty agreed upon in Verona. England was then under what she freely admitted as being a representative government. She evidently took alarm at the meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, when Lord Liverpool, who was then Prime Minister, warned the delegate who was sent to represent England, warned:

The Russian must be made to feel that we have a Parliament and a public, to which we are responsible, and that we cannot permit ourselves to be drawn into views of policy which are wholly incompatible with the spirit of our Government.

But Spain was in serious straits. Her colonies in South America had deserted her and had set up independent democracies. It was Spain's plight, perhaps more than anything else, which prompted the secret action at Verona when it was solemnly declared that the system of representative government was incompatible with "monarchical principles," which, it was insisted, comprised the maximum of sovereignty of the people with the "divine right" of those then or thereafter to govern. Then and there it was agreed that the signatory powers should use all their efforts to put an end to the systems of representative government wherever it might exist in Europe, and to prevent its introduction elsewhere. Other clauses proposed that the liberty of the press, then generally enjoyed, should be destroyed. It was declared that the allies should sustain, in their respective states, "those measures which the clergy may adopt, with the aim of ameliorating their own interests, so intimately connected with the preservation of the authority of Princes; and the contracting parties join in offering their thanks to the Pope, for what he has already done for them, and solicit his constant co-operation in their views for submitting the nations."

Thus it was that the promulgation of a code of despotism, the declaration of a policy of destruction as it affected the new democracies in South America, even if it did not also threaten the stability of the greater Republic to the north, was the moving consideration which led to the declaration, a little more than a year later, of what has come to be known as the Monroe Doctrine. Never before in history was there a more immediate response, in the form of a declared international policy, than that which followed the solemn conclave at Verona. Absolutism ruled supreme in Western Europe at that time, and the Holy Allies, as they called themselves after England had deserted them, deemed it their duty to restore to Spain the revolted colonies in America. Spain's declared purpose, as it had been stated by Ferdinand when he was restored to the throne in 1814, was to destroy the commerce which had been built up by the colonies with the United States and England. But subjugation by Spain, acting alone, was impossible, and it was to this task that the "Holy Allies" were called. But England's sympathies, as well as its interests, were all on the side of a free commercial policy, and this had weight in turning the scales at a critical time.

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Another Aid for China

The Secret Treaty of Verona

Another Aid for China

Editorial Notes

AT THIS time when the so-called Cancer Week is being advertised extensively throughout the length and breadth of America, and statements are being made broadcast, and reported in full in the papers, that the treatment of cancer by surgery has been practically reduced to a certainty, it is well to subject these claims to critical analysis. Speakers everywhere, for example, are declaring that the watchword of the campaign being thus conducted is hope. In this connection the following facts, themselves based on the United States mortality records, are submitted on the authority of L. Duncan Bulkley, senior physician of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, member of the American Association for Cancer Research, etc., in a letter to The Washington (D. C.) Star:

Under surgical dominancy the mortality rate from cancer has risen year by year since 1900, until it is now almost 33 per cent higher than it was then.

In 1915 the mortality rate rose higher above that of 1914 than in the average of the previous five years. This was immediately following the formation of the American Society for the Control of Cancer in 1913 and a tour of the country in 1914 by the physicians who formed the society, for the purpose of urging early operations on all who had what they called "pre-cancerous lesions."

If the surgeons have nothing more than this to offer to those who at present feel they are without hope, they are indeed giving a stone when asked for bread.

IT IS matter for congratulation that no member of the United States Senate felt called upon to register an objection, when the Senate convened yesterday, to prevent Mrs. W. H. Felton from attaining her perfectly legitimate ambition of being the first woman to sit in the national Upper House. It is true that technically she was no longer a member of that body, if, that is to say, the precedent set by former Vice-President Marshall had been followed, but every consideration of chivalry demanded that exception be made in this instance. The situation which arose when Mrs. Felton presented herself to Senator Cummins of Iowa, who was presiding in the absence of Mr. Coolidge, was, of course, unusual but it was none the less highly significant. Mrs. Felton stood as an earnest for the future, and the same courtesy which prompted Governor Hardwick to name her as Senator demanded that she be permitted to taste at least the bare first-fruits of her honor.

IF JEAN LONGUET, the French Socialist who is now touring the United States, is correct in his assertion that, despite divisions in the French Socialist Party, indications of a reunion are being manifested, it may be expected that there will arise from the conflict over radical issues which has harassed France during the past few years a strong party which will constitute a power to be reckoned with in the near future. The recent proposal of French Labor and French Socialists that the workers of France and Germany unite to rebuild the devastated regions gives an indication of the constructive activities which may be looked for in such a case. After all, the solution of the many post-war problems may in the end be found not so much in the decisions of the council chambers as in the aroused determination of the peoples of the various countries.

THE message just sent to President Harding from the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, urging him to recommend to Congress such special amendment of the restrictive immigration law as would permit temporary entry into the United States of Greek and Armenian refugees from the scene of war operations in the Near East, must strike an answering chord in the hearts of many who read it. The message asks specifically that the Greeks and Armenians now held at the Ellis Island station and other refugees be accorded this special privilege. While recognizing fully the wisdom of restrictive immigration legislation, the present in this instance does seem an occasion when the law will be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

THE United States Post Office has branded as fraudulent the foreign firms that are flooding the mails with advertisements of pellets and powders which, dropped into water, will make drinks "with a kick." Probably it is the duty of the post office to protect the people who are willing to violate the prohibition law, just as in the days of the "gold-brick" men it strove to save the "suckers" who hoped to profit by a swindle. But little sympathy will be felt for the victim of his own desire to violate the law.

CORPORATIVELY few people know that a course was held in the University of Geneva this past summer for the purpose of instructing any who were interested in the League of Nations regarding both it and its accomplishments. The course was given at the university prior to the meeting of the League Assembly. The American students led in the number of enrollments in the course. If this fact is any indication of the sentiment in the United States in favor of entering the League, it behoves those in authority to read the writing on the wall.

IF WE correctly understand the utterances of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, there would not be nearly so many arrests for violation of the liquor law if the Volstead Act were repealed. It is probable, likewise, that there would be fewer arrests for larceny if the statute books were cleared of all laws against theft.

EUROPE now has, says the Chicago News, its red shirts, its black shirts, and its gray shirts. Maybe, but there are countless thousands in Europe who are facing the dreaded winter practically without any shirts, unless adequate aid be rendered.

IT IS not apparent just at present which is the more popular course of conduct—denouncing the Ku Klux Klan or joining it.